



Chancellor Helmut Kohl, right, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher talk after Mr. Kohl had delivered his first speech to parliament as head of the West German government.

Kohl Vows to Cut Welfare, 'Reinforce' U.S. Relations

By James M. MacPherson
New York Times Service

BONN — Setting a new agenda for West Germany at home and abroad, Chancellor Helmut Kohl declared Wednesday that his new conservative government would encourage private investment, trim welfare expenditures, restrict foreign immigration and "reinforce and stabilize" its relations with the United States.

Evoking strands of continuity with the Christian Democratic era of Konrad Adenauer, Mr. Kohl unveiled before the Bundestag a government program that stressed individual initiative in its domestic policies and put fresh emphasis on West Germany's central place in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"The question for the future is not how much more the state can do for its citizens," proclaimed Mr. Kohl, who two weeks ago replaced

Helmut Schmidt as chancellor on a parliamentary vote. "The question for the future is how can freedom, dynamism and self-reliance blossom anew. It is upon this idea that this coalition of the middle is founded."

Mr. Kohl pledged that his coalition of Christian Democrats and Free Democrats would hold early national elections on March 6, 1983, as promised earlier.

Mr. Kohl, who is the first West German chancellor to come to power through a mid-term switch in parliamentary allegiances, called upon all parties to resolve the constitutional uncertainties surrounding an early dissolution of parliament.

Contending that his new government had inherited "the worst economic crisis" since the establishment of the Federal Republic in 1949, Mr. Kohl said his coalition

had come to power to prevent "the decline turning into a crash."

The chancellor said that, with productivity and capital-formation shrinking, 15,000 companies had gone bankrupt this year and 2.5 million West Germans would be out of work this winter. Without proposed budget cuts of \$2.2 billion, he said, the federal budget deficit in 1983 could reach \$23.8 billion.

Calling for a "pause to catch our breath" in the development of the country's generous welfare system, Mr. Kohl said his government would delay increases in old-age pensions, cut unemployment benefits, limit subsidized hospital stays and encourage early retirements "without further burdening the old-age pension system."

"We will preserve the welfare state by strengthening its economy." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Van Agt Rules Out Job In New Dutch Cabinet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
THE HAGUE — Andries van Agt, who has been prime minister three times, said Wednesday that he would accept no position in the Dutch government that is currently being formed.

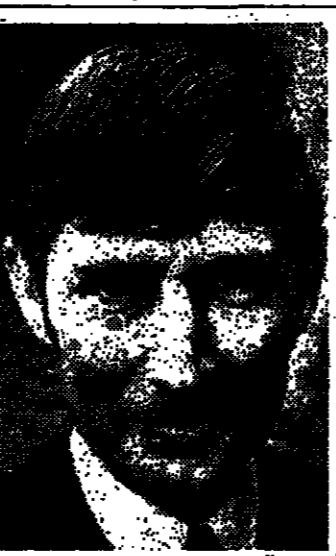
At a news conference, the caretaker prime minister cited family considerations and fatigue for refusing the job of prime minister or any of the other cabinet posts.

Mr. van Agt, leader of the Christian Democratic Appeal Party, has led the government since 1977 and has also served as foreign minister since the last government fell in May. The center-left coalition collapsed when the three parties could not agree on a proposal to give industry a tax break.

After general elections last month, Mr. van Agt became involved in negotiations to form a coalition between his party and the rightist Liberal Party. But he said Wednesday that after many years in politics he felt unable to make a fresh start with a new government.

He said the office of prime minister should be held by someone of full vitality during the current crisis in the Netherlands.

After Mr. van Agt's announcement, the leadership of the Christian Democrats voted unanimously



Andries van Agt

enough seats to command an overall majority.

The Christian Democrats have not successfully worked with the Labor Party since Mr. van Agt became prime minister in 1977. Political experts have attributed the failure to the deep personal animosity between Mr. van Agt and the Labor leader, Joop den Uyl.

Analysts said a coalition between the Labor and Christian Democratic parties could have succeeded if Mr. van Agt had quit two weeks ago while negotiations were still under way between them.

Mrs. Myrdal's husband of 58 years, Gunnar Myrdal, a Swedish

Swede, Mexican Win a Nobel Prize For Their Efforts on Disarmament

By Erik Wold
The Associated Press

OSLO — Alva Myrdal of Sweden and Alfonso Garcia Robles of Mexico, two veteran fighters for world disarmament, were jointly awarded the 1982 Nobel Peace Prize.

Mrs. Myrdal, 80, a sociologist and former diplomat, and Mr. Garcia Robles, 71, a former foreign minister of Mexico, "for many years have played a central role in the United Nations' disarmament negotiations," the Norwegian Nobel committee said in making the award.

The Nobel committee said it hoped the selection of the two disarmament advocates "may be interpreted as a stimulus to the climate of peace that has emerged in recent years, first and foremost in the Western world."

"If this climate of opinion is only allowed to gain in strength and vigor, summoning still more biomass, it might well provide our best hope that realistic and factual negotiations, culminating in mutual disarmament, may one day be crowned with success," the committee citation said.

Mrs. Myrdal's husband of 58 years, Gunnar Myrdal, a Swedish

economist and sociologist, shared the Nobel Prize in economics in 1974.

She and Mr. Garcia Robles were among a record 79 candidates — 60 individuals and 19 organizations — nominated for the peace prize, which carries a stipend of \$157,000.

The candidates included Lech Walesa, the imprisoned leader of Poland's Solidarity trade union; Philip C. Habib, the U.S. peace negotiator in the Middle East; Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, and Yuri Orlov, an imprisoned Soviet rights activist.

Last year's peace prize was awarded to the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

After the announcement, Prime Minister Olof Palme went to the Myrdal house in a Stockholm suburb to congratulate Mrs. Myrdal.

"I did not believe there was a thousandth of a chance that I would be awarded the prize," said Mrs. Myrdal. She has been a perennial nominee for the prize and this year was nominated by members of the Norwegian parliament.

When she was not chosen last year, 19 Norwegian political and pacifist organizations took up a

national collection and presented a People's Peace Prize of 375,000 Norwegian kroner to her.

A former member of the Swedish parliament, she served in the cabinet as a minister responsible for disarmament and church affairs from 1967 to 1973. She was awarded the 1980 Einstein Peace Prize.

In disarmament negotiations at Geneva, where she formerly headed Sweden's delegation, and in other international bodies and in her writings, she has helped arouse a general sense of responsibility for the world problems that the arms race causes, the Nobel committee said.

The Nobel committee cited Mr. Garcia Robles as "the driving force" behind the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which declared Latin America a nuclear-free zone. It also lauded him for playing a prominent role in working toward disarmament within the United Nations, both in Geneva and in special sessions.

As chief Mexican delegate to the UN disarmament talks in Geneva, he has been a leading spokesman for the Third World. He has repeatedly criticized the major nuclear powers, saying they are responsible for the slow progress in the negotiations for a worldwide ban of nuclear tests and for other disarmament measures.

Mr. Garcia Robles was chief Mexican delegate to the United Nations from 1971 to 1975 and foreign minister of Mexico in 1975 and 1976.

Although he was not immediately available for comment, his personal secretary said he was "very, very happy" when he was officially informed of the award in a telephone call from Oslo to Geneva.

This year's first Nobel Prize in medicine, was awarded Monday in Stockholm to John R. Vane, Sune K. Berg and Bengt I. Samuelsson for their work in hormone research.



Alfonso Garcia Robles



Alva Myrdal

Stockholm to John R. Vane, Sune K. Berg and Bengt I. Samuelsson for their work in hormone research.

The Nobel Prizes in chemistry and physics will be announced Monday and the economics Oct. 20. The date for the announcement of the literature has not been disclosed.

Nobel's will stipulated the peace prize be awarded by a committee appointed by the Norwegian parliament. The other prize awarded by Swedish institutions

U.S., Europe and Japan Establish Regular Talks on Divisive Issues

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Reagan administration, its European allies and Japan are establishing a consultative procedure — probably in Washington — to explore possible solutions to economic issues that are straining their relations, senior U.S. and European officials said Wednesday. The issues include the Siberian pipeline and restriction of export credits and high technology to the Soviet Union.

"This is not a big new negotiation, but a quiet, low-keyed beginning of our efforts to defuse the pipeline and other issues, including differences with the Common Market and Japan over trade in general," a senior Reagan administration official said. "But we have made no proposals."

Broad agreement on the consultations emerged during talks between the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, and other foreign ministers during recent UN meetings in New York and an informal gathering of NATO ministers in Quebec.

The procedure proposed by the administration — one official said it typified "Shultz-style quiet diplomacy" — would involve regular meetings in Washington between

ambassadors of Britain, France, West Germany, Canada, Japan, Italy and the European Community and senior administration officials.

Officials interviewed in several European capitals and Washington emphasized that they, too, regarded the consultations as primarily exploratory and in no way designed to produce immediate solutions to the key issues or the tensions surrounding them.

But Mr. Shultz, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, and other foreign ministers have agreed on the need to begin the consultations and within a relatively short time, possibly within several weeks, U.S. officials said.

French government officials in Paris said Wednesday that important details, such as the level of representation and scheduling of the meetings, had not been settled.

A West German government spokesman in Bonn said that Mr. Genscher was "encouraged by the idea of having the dialogue," adding that the government still had not received a formal invitation from Washington. He said the idea of having the allies represented by their Washington-based ambassadors came from the U.S. side.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakai

INSIDE

Oil prices on the New York Stock Exchange close at their highest level in 17 months, with the Dow Jones industrial average climbing 11.4 points to 1015.08. Page 9.

The feeding within Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, intensified as the party's political bosses battled to name a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki. Page 5.

With U.S. elections only three weeks away, campaign analysts agree that the basic voter choices can be summed up in three pairs of questions. But most of the analysts agree that the answers are not yet firm. A News Analysis, Page 3.

Socialist Felipe Gonzalez is Spain's best-known politician and it looks as if he and the party he leads are about to reverse, at least temporarily, the outcome of the Spanish Civil War. Page 6.

In the latest acknowledgement of border tensions, China accused Vietnam of committing "repeated armed provocations." Page 2.

Organ-transplant surgery has undergone a resurgence. Survival rates have improved, partly as a result of new drug therapies to help prevent rejection of transplanted organs by the patients. Science, Page 7.

Heavy fighting in Lebanon's central mountains between Christian militiamen and Druze rebels ended Wednesday night after Israeli forces moved in to stop the shooting, sources in the area reported.

The fighting appeared to be present a possible challenge to the government of President Amine Gemayel, whose control over his own party's militia is thought to be tenuous. That militia is largely responsible for the flare-up.

The Lebanese Army and internal security forces planned to enter the troubled villages Thursday morning to restore order, the minister said.

Figures from the fighting. The Christian Voice of Lebanon Radio said eight persons were wounded. The leftist Voice of Arab Lebanon said 10 persons were killed or wounded.

Earlier, David B. Ottaway filed the following account from Beirut:

Heavy fighting between Moslem and Christian militiamen spread Wednesday through the mountains southeast of Beirut, threatening to upset the relative peace the capital has been enjoying since the arrival of the multinational peacekeeping force late last month.

Since the Israeli Army arrived in the Chouf area in mid-June, it has been helping the Christian Lebanese forces to expand its presence and control over the area. Those Lebanese forces were once commanded by Bashir Gemayel, Amine's younger brother who was assassinated shortly after being elected to the legislature.

The Druze militia has been seriously weakened by the departure of the Syrian Army from West Beirut and the Chouf area. The Syrians had provided the Druze with arms and extra muscle.

Most of the Christian militiamen involved in the shelling are from the so-called Damour brigade, which was widely reported to have been involved in the massacre of civilians inside two Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut Sept. 16-17.

The Christians of Damour were forced out of the seaside town during Lebanon's 1975-76 civil war by Palestinian guerrillas aided by Mr. Jumblat's Druze militia. The Christians have now taken possession of the town and appear intend to settle old scores with both the Palestinians and the Druze.

The Israeli government has repeatedly been urged by its own Druze population to protect the Druze in Lebanon from the Christians.

At least five Druze villages about 15 miles (24 kilometers) southeast of Beirut came under attack Wednesday from long-range Christian militia rocket and artillery fire from just outside Damour. The fighting began flaring up once

again a week ago and then escalated. The most heavily hit Bawbari, where columns of smoke could be seen Wednesday morning as shells.

Watching the scene were United Nations observers monitoring the situation in capital area. A Druze of the Syrian Army from West Beirut and the Chouf area. The Syrians had provided the Druze with arms and extra muscle.

■ Weapons-Free Zone Approved. The Israeli cabinet approved Wednesday the setting up a weapons-free zone of up to 33 miles (53 kilometers) in southern Lebanon as one of the conditions of withdrawing its troops from country. United Press International reported from Jerusalem.

The cabinet also asked Lebanon for guarantees in writing it would never again become a base for attacks against Israel, Israel said.

The newspaper Ha'aretz said that under the terms of the protocol the security zone would be controlled by the Lebanese Army.

The proposals will be presented to the United States by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir meeting Thursday with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

hamoun Backs Israel Security Pact, Bigger Peace Force

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

ASHINGTON — Camille Chamoun, a prominent Lebanese Christian leader, has endorsed the idea of a security agreement between Israel and Lebanon. He also the size of the U.S. Italian

French force in Lebanon would be sharply increased and there for as long as two years. In an interview Tuesday, Mr. Chamoun, who was president of Lebanon in 1958 when U.S. marines were first sent there, said the

Lebanese president, Amin Chamoun, had discussed these ideas with him and had "no objection" to them. He said Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel had pressed Bashir Gemayel, in the days before his assassination, to sign a peace treaty immediately. But such a pact, Mr. Chamoun said, would have forced Lebanon "to cut all our relations with the Arab world."

"The Israelis were insisting on an immediate peace treaty," he said, "but Bashir would not sign."

1980, with the Gemayel forces emerging on top. But there has been an effort by the two sides to put aside their differences after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, because they shared the common objective of ridding the country of the Syrian and Palestinian forces.

Mr. Chamoun, 82, the acknowledged senior Maronite Christian in Lebanon, said the proposal for a security agreement between his country and Israel, publicly advocated by the Israeli cabinet Sunday, was first raised by him last month in conversation with Israeli officials in Beirut as a substitute for an Israeli-Lebanese peace treaty.

He said Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel had pressed Bashir Gemayel, in the days before his assassination, to sign a peace treaty immediately. But such a pact, Mr. Chamoun said, would have forced Lebanon "to cut all our relations with the Arab world."

The Lebanese government has not responded officially to the Israeli cabinet's insistence on a se-

curity arrangement being worked out in southern Lebanon as a condition for Israeli withdrawal. The United States, which earlier opposed an Israeli-imposed peace treaty, has not commented on a security agreement, but a State Department official said he did not think that would be a problem so long as it was freely entered into by the Lebanese government.

Currently there is a 7,000-man United Nations force based in southern Lebanon, and a 300-man U.S., Italian and French force in the Beirut area.

The United States has said in the past that it favored an enlargement of the UN force and extension of its duty to help guarantee Israel's security. The Israelis, however, have indicated they do not trust the UN and said they wanted to work out their security arrangements directly with the Lebanese.

But Mr. Chamoun said the Lebanese security, police and army forces were not ready to take on the job of maintaining security for the whole country. He said the

Lebanese military had to be reequipped and retrained and that this might take up to two years.

In the interim, he said, the trilateral force should be enlarged to about 20,000 men.

When asked about this, administration officials said the White House was studying options for future security arrangements in Lebanon.

When the marines were sent back to Lebanon late last month, after the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in refugee camps in Beirut, Mr. Reagan said they would remain for "a limited period," but he refused to be precise.

At a press conference, he said they would stay until all foreign troops were withdrawn. But subsequently, he said they would remain until asked to leave by Lebanese authorities. He noted this could mean they would remain after the foreign troops had left.

A State Department official said Tuesday it was evident that, given the opposition to the UN force both by Israel and Lebanon and the



Camille Chamoun

the inexperience of the Lebanese Army, an extension of the multinational peacekeeping force was "logical."

But he emphasized that the United States might decide to support such a force but contribute only a symbolic presence, and that other countries, such as Britain and the Netherlands, might participate.

WORLD BRIEFS

Suspect in Papal Attack Is Extradited

LAUSANNE — The Swiss Supreme Court Wednesday ordered Omer Baezi, a Turkish citizen charged with complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, to be extradited to Italy.

Mr. Baezi was arrested on June 3 in the Swiss town of Solothurn on the basis of an Interpol warrant. Italy immediately requested his extradition, saying that Mr. Baezi supplied the Browning pistol used by Mehmet Ali Agca in his attack on the pope on May 13, 1981.

Mr. Baezi acknowledged having given Mr. Agca the gun at a meeting in Milan four days earlier but claimed no knowledge of the assassination plan. Rejecting Mr. Baezi's appeal against extradition, the Supreme Court ruled that he knew in handing over the gun "that it would be used to shoot at someone."

Amsterdam Lifts Emergency Powers

AMSTERDAM — Amsterdam lifted emergency powers of arrest Wednesday that had been granted to police to deal with disorders in the squatter community.

A statement from City Hall said Mayor Wim Polak considered "there was no longer a danger of public order being disturbed." The emergency powers, which allowed police to arrest persons suspected of disturbing the peace or carrying weapons, were announced Monday at the height of a violent street battle between riot police and about 1,500 demonstrators protesting the eviction of squatters from a former office building.

France Indicts 92 in Cash Transfers

PARIS — Eighty-eight clients and four officers of a Paris bank were formally indicted Wednesday for illegally transferring millions of francs from France to Switzerland after the Socialist election victory in May 1981.

The bank, Paribas, has since been nationalized.

The indictments charge each client and bank officer with being involved in the illegal transfer of at least 1 million francs (\$143,000). French officials say that they have recovered about 70 million francs (\$10 million) of the total so far. They say that another 250 bank clients, each suspected of smuggling out sums of less than a million francs, have been told to bring the money back to France or face indictment.

Athens Seeks Plan to Shut U.S. Bases

KUWAIT — Greece will open talks with the United States with a view to an eventual removal of U.S. military bases in Greece, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said Wednesday.

"We have already told the United States that its bases in Greece must be removed totally in the long run," Mr. Papandreou said at a press conference here at the end of a three-day official visit to Kuwait. He left for Athens after the press conference.

Mr. Papandreou said the talks, to begin on Oct. 27, will be devoted to "laying down a timetable for the removal of the bases and working out rules for monitoring the activity of bases remaining."

Basque Autonomist Seized in France

BAYONNE, France — Abrisketa Korta Cuixu, 33, the suspected leader of the political-military branch of the Spanish Basque nationalist movement ETA, has been arrested in France and charged with associating with criminals, officials said Wednesday.

Mr. Korta Cuixu is alleged to head what is regarded as the most radical wing of the Spanish Basque movement, which has been conducting a campaign of violence for Basque independence. The political branch of the ETA announced two weeks ago that it was laying down its arms and would now act only politically. ETA are the initials of the Basque words that stand for Basque Homeland and Liberty.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

5 PLO Groups Reject Proposed Tie to Jordan

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

(Continued from Page 1)
ic underpinnings," the chancellor declared.

Although he gave few details, Mr. Kohl said the coalition would ease taxes on small businesses, channel spending into investment in urban renewal, schools and government housing and use a special tax on high-income groups to finance new housing starts. He said the government would develop cable television, satellite communications and nuclear energy, endeavors that had been given low priority by the Schmidt government.

Elsewhere on the same day, the Chinese charged, Vietnamese troops crossed the border to attack a Chinese frontier post before being repulsed.

In the final two incidents protested Wednesday, two Vietnamese MiG-21 jets intruded into Chinese airspace for two minutes on Sept. 10 for what the Chinese charged were reconnaissance missions over southern Guangxi.

The Chinese government demanded that Vietnam "stop such armed provocations and intrusions and abandon its anti-China policy." But it did not threaten any consequences.

■ Stage of Talks Reported Ended

China and the Soviet Union have concluded the first stage of their consultations, and will begin substantive discussions on specific topics next week. The Associated Press quoted foreign diplomatic sources as saying Wednesday in Beijing.

The sources said that Leonid F. Ilyichev, a Soviet deputy foreign minister, and Qian Qichen, a Chinese deputy foreign minister, met Tuesday in the fourth plenary session of consultations that are expected to last until early next month. Little is known on the substance of the contacts, the first since China broke off normalization talks after the intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, told Karl Carstens, the West German president, on Wednesday, "The resumed contacts with the Soviet Union stem from the necessity for states, especially the neighboring states, to have a continuing dialogue with each other."

Mr. Schmidt ever did on Poland, the new chancellor said the dissolving of the independent trade union Solidarity "is not only a broken promise to the Polish people, not only a violation of the Helsinki Final Act — but a surprise coup against the Polish people."

However, Mr. Kohl put his government at odds with the administration of President Ronald Reagan by urging that the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should strive to reach agreement on a European disarmament conference.

The Reagan administration maintains that the crackdown in Poland has made "business as usual" at the Madrid talks unthinkable.

The Madrid conference, which adjourned in March, is to resume its review of the Helsinki human rights charter next month.

The chancellor made no direct mention of the dispute between the United States and its West European allies over the Siberian natural gas pipeline, but he did say that economic ties to Eastern Europe were "an important part of the Abu Nidal group that is suspected of carrying out the synagogue attack in Rome last week that killed a 2-year-old boy."

The dispute, the analysts said, could prove to be the most serious one to divide the PLO since it was founded in 1964 although they said it would be premature to predict that it could not be resolved.

But the quarrel could weaken Mr. Arafat's leadership and confuse Arab nations and the United States as to how it might be settled. It could also cause concern that the dispute could impede, or halt, the impetus toward a Middle East settlement started by recent interview.

The study has already opened up a heated debate among relief agencies. The Geneva-based Red Cross, which coordinates 128 national Red Cross organizations, refused to cooperate with the organization's study.

"We're saying the survivors should be encouraged to be self-reliant instead of waiting for outside aid that may or may not come," said Ludo van Esche, a senior organization official who prepared the study, in a recent interview.

The study is to be presented to the Geneva-based Red Cross, which coordinates 128 national Red Cross organizations, refused to cooperate with the organization's study.

A Red Cross spokesman declined to comment, although he said, "There are a thousand things we disagree with."

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — In February 1976, an earthquake struck Guatemala with devastating results.

It left 27,000 people dead, 77,000 injured and 385,000 homes destroyed. The damage was estimated at \$750 million.

According to a recent estimate by the Geneva-based UN Disaster Relief Organization, natural disasters such as the Guatemala earthquake killed more than two million people and caused \$47 billion in damage between 1970 and 1981.

Now, in a controversial new study, the Disaster Relief Organization has challenged the conventional wisdom about how best to react once a disaster strikes.

Often, far from being dazed and distraught by the loss of their homes, it says, survivors are amazingly resilient — "the best resource for reconstruction." Instead of trying to fly in tents and prefabricated shelters, foreign relief workers should harness this resource.

"We're saying the survivors should be encouraged to be self-reliant instead of waiting for outside aid that may or may not come," said Ludo van Esche, a senior organization official who prepared the study, in a recent interview.

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• Voluntary relief agencies are

well-intentioned, but lack professionalism. Of the 40 agencies working in Guatemala in 1976, only five had experience in housing in Guatemala, and none of the key personnel had prior training in disaster relief.

• The type of shelter usually employed in disasters is costly and so inappropriate that it hampers the complex social task of reconstruction.

Among numerous unsuccessful attempts at creating a single simplified design, the report singles out polyurethane igloos. Of 46 igloos provided to victims of an earthquake in the Turkish city of Lice, in September 1973, only 10 percent were actually used by people. The rest were used for storing animals and goods. Most did not arrive for two months, and 44 were damaged.

Mr. van Esche conceded that there can be no standard prescription for government policy. He said that India, for example, usually does not seek foreign aid and leaves reconstruction largely in the hands of survivors.

The stockpiling of emergency materials may well be impossible in poor countries, Mr. van Esche said. But his report says — in what is probably its key recommendation — that a housing policy that aims to provide low-cost housing for the poor and some security of tenure for slum dwellers will lead to what it terms "active stockpiling" by putting materials into circulation.

And, in some of its sharpest comments, the report says the army should strictly limit its role in disaster relief. When the army gets involved in housing, it says, the results are mass settlements usually of tents, which destroy family ties and sap morale.

• Voluntary relief agencies are

fiscal 1982 to show the services recruited about 327,600 people.

"The Department of Defense is pooling a large portion of the work force that might otherwise be going to Chrysler or some other company," said Sergeant Jenkins, who came here two years ago after serving in the 82d Airborne Division.

He said that in terms of recruiting quotas set by his superiors, he and the other recruiters were "giving them what they want" and more, "which is pretty easy to do right now."

Lawrence J. Korb, an assistant secretary of defense, has told Congress that the retention rate, as well as enlistments, has increased markedly for all four branches allowing them to raise their standards. Among the reasons he gave were higher pay, improved advertising, the increased attractiveness of many military jobs and the troubled economy.

Major General Howard G. Crowell Jr., head of the Army Recruiting Command, offers a similar assessment, but adds there are more and better recruiters and there has been a "mood change" in the nation toward military service as the rite caused by the Vietnam War has healed.

He said he was enlisting more young men who had dropped out of college because their money had run out. The sergeant said he had recently "a man who was just six months under the age limit of 35. More and more, he said, recruits are in their late 20s and looking for

job skills the army or other military branches might provide.

To Sergeant Jenkins, the man on the front line, there is no doubt that the economy, with unemployment now at 10.1 percent, is the main reason for the success in the Youngstown area, and he believes, in troubled areas in other parts of the country.

The mining, steel and automobile industries have long been the mainstay of such industrial areas as Youngstown, in northwest Ohio. But those industries have had widespread layoffs that have greatly reduced the job opportunities for high school and college graduates.

Sergeant Jenkins said the armed services were becoming more attractive to youngsters in economically depressed areas.

"Look at the mills — they're down," he said. He added that the General Motors Corp. assembly plant in Lordstown, a few miles west of Youngstown, was operating at substantially reduced schedules and that public employment programs were being cut back.

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COPENHAGEN	04.30.00.8	LONDON	52.37.51	STOCKHOLM	21.77.27
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Suharto Should Explain

s a bit ungracious for 100 American consumers and the press to tax visiting President Suharto of Indonesia with the question East Timor, as though nothing else could be done to the miserable former Portuguese colony, which the Indonesian Army invaded in 1975. Portugal regularly raises the issue of Indonesia's aggression at the United Nations, but the Moslem club — Indonesia is the most populous Moslem nation in the world — has centered its Indonesia political and strategic considerations. It is not clear what can be done to restore the right of self-determination that Indonesia took away. The right makes implications make this an embarrassing issue for an American official to press in public, no one has a good idea how Indonesia can be forced to turn back the clock.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Murder at the Sheraton

s much is certain: On Jan. 3, 1981, murder occurred in the Salón Las Américas of Salvador's Sheraton Hotel. The victims: Salvadoran officials, and Jose Rodolfo Viera, the Salvadoran government's Minister of Agrarian Transformation. It is much less certain: Elsewhere in that country were two former Salvadoran Army men and Lieutenant Isidro López Sánchez, a notorious hothead. The Lieutenant security side to former Major Roberto Bussi, the extreme rightist who is now a member of the National Assembly.

It is much less certain: A Salvadoran judge has released López from custody, even though the court is sure that he ordered the murders. A polygraph expert who assisted in the investigation says their tests showed that he lied on vital matters. The court was told that on the evening of the murder, Lieutenant contacted an army colonel's uncle sits on the Salvadoran Supreme Court. The colonel has fled to Guatemala. It is much less probable: The murders were the work of undisciplined "death squads" — a piece with thousands of other killings — by the Salvadoran Army, apparently including the standards of justice for Salvadorans.

Yet for the United States does right on making excuses for its military partners. Come January, the Reagan administration will surely again assure Congress that aid should continue because there is "progress" in human rights and land reform.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Dow at 1,000

reasons are not rosy, but the extraordinary in the stock market makes an important contribution to economic stability. It is rarest of financial phenomena, an unexpected benefit to every public and private asset. It reflects the somber judgment of investors that the recovery from the recession will be meager and long delayed. That means low interest rates and on some parts of the banking system, only in comparison with the various places to park money, the stock market is looking very attractive.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average is now 1,000 again. But you ought not miss the signs of strength that are now apparent. Most of the past several years the conventional view has held long-term bonds to be the market for corporate bonds also, but it is surviving and beginning to erode again — a development as significant as simultaneous revival of stock prices.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Session-Bred Pressures

ession recession hits the poorest countries than anyone else. The health, the World Bank's huge affiliate, International Development Association, lends money at ultra-low rates to the poorest countries, is of critical importance to the hungry millions and especially in Africa. Indeed, a small African gross investment is generally the IDA. So the signs that Congress reeks its promises for the current year's budget are most disquieting.

— The Times (London).

Id recession is proving the kind of miasma in which protectionism breeds. The American threat to counter Commodity subsidies to food producers is only the latest symptom of deteriorating relations between Europe and the United States. As the ministerial meeting organized by the secretariat of the General Agree-

ment on Tariffs and Trade approaches next month, it is as well to restate the case for an open trading environment as possible.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Self-Reliance in Africa

The French-African summit in Kinshasa has provided an opportunity for President Mitterrand to conduct fruitful exchanges with a number of leaders. However, one must wonder about the worth of the message that France conveys to its black African partners during such visits, rich as they may be in folklore and gestures of friendship.

The task is all the harder for Paris in that many French-speaking Africans feel an instinctive friendship for France and give it their unreserved confidence. But rather than merely incriminate American policy — a correct but easy target — wouldn't it be better to tell Africa more insistently that it has to rely on its own efforts above all?

— Le Monde (Paris).

OCT. 14: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

Getting Out of Morocco

Tranquillity has been restored in the vicinity of Casablanca, but the Eclairs: "We shall only get out of the shambles by the same road we got in, over the road again but in the opposite direction. Since the solution can only be Europe and to act in conformity with the idea of making frivilous coalitions in frightened Germany has not succeeded. This must be found so that we do all round dragging the Morocco can with its infinite complications."

1932: Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK — Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of the late President Roosevelt, writing in the current issue of the "Ladies' Home Journal," declares that the Roosevelt name is all that Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic presidential nominee, and her family have in common. She explains at length the distant kinship and declares that she will vote for President Hoover this fall without "the least personal feeling against Governor Roosevelt." She maintains that she would vote for Hoover whether she was a Republican or not.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1982

The U.S.-West German Entente Needs Updating

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — For 30 years America's involvement in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has preserved peace between East and West. For the same period America's link with West Germany has preserved NATO. Today the NATO tie is in danger primarily because the U.S. tie to West Germany is under such strain.

The elevation to chancellor of pro-American Helmut Kohl should fool no one. The signs of trouble in the Washington-Bonn relationship are not restricted to sharp disagreements over the Western response to recent events in Poland and to Soviet arms-control initiatives.

An American visiting West Germany is stunned to hear prominent members of the West German establishment suggest that Washington is now more dangerous than Moscow. They claim their opposition is not to America but to Reaganism. But the American visitor reluctantly concludes that the doors are now open to negative judgments about not just an administration but a country.

The views from the left are even more troubling. Influenced by an enduring dark vision of America that spread among European leftists after such events as the assassination of South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1964 and the killing of Chile's President Salvador Allende in 1973, leading figures in the West German peace movement regularly suggest that in a crisis America would impose its views on their country as well.

These critics regularly bring up the Reagan administration's policy in Central America, which now threatens across the European political scene in a way that few policy-makers in Washington understand.

Many West Germans note that the alliance has always had periods

of difficulty but that members continue to share the common interest of defense against the Soviet Union. Others suggest that because of its security dependence on America, West Germany is less willing to accept the traditional discipline of that relationship without asking more insistently whether American leadership is wise enough to merit support.

The United States seeks regularly to reassert the costs of the alliance relationship. West Germany is much weaker.

One answer to this problem would

be for a richer West Germany to accept a larger share of the defense burden, and for a weaker United States to share leadership. West German officials point out that during the 1970s Western Europe nearly doubled its share of NATO's combined defense expenditures, with West Germany taking the lead. But there is a limit to what West Germany will do that is set by an unstated consensus on national security.

For West Germans, the goal is not defense but deterrence. They see a conventional war as no less frightening than a nuclear war. In either case, particularly given new improvements in conventional weapons, they fear that West Germany will be erased from the map of his

tory. Consequently, unlike the Americans, they are not reassured as they and NATO get closer to defending Europe conventionally. West Germans recall that wars have broken out before when conventional military power was in balance.

In the past, U.S. defense policy could provide West Germany with the requisite deterrence because the United States maintained nuclear superiority. More nuclear weapons reinforced deterrence. But in today's conditions of nuclear parity, they reinforce defense, which is not the West German objective. Talk of actually using nuclear weapons to fight a limited nuclear war agitates the West German body politic to the point of collective neurosis.

Bonn and Washington must begin to understand one another better. Bonn must recognize that America's nuclear superiority is a thing of the past. It must either persuade Washington to share Bonn's more relaxed assessment of the Soviet threat or reach an agreement for new efforts to improve NATO's conventional defenses. Washington must understand that its allies may also have insights into Soviet behavior.

The alliance is going to change because the power relationship supporting it has already changed.

Washington can no longer expect Bonn to follow American leadership as in the past. West Germany is too

successful and too proud of its success to return to past patterns of subordination. It has a right to be proud. Chancellors Konrad Adenauer, Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt compare favorably with postwar American presidents. But too rapid a change in the relationship is not in anyone's interest.

The writer is the editor of Foreign Policy magazine.

The Beirut Massacres and the Two Political Cultures of Israel

By Shlomo Avineri

The writer is professor of political science at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He was director general of Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the Labor government from 1974 to 1977.

thought there would be conflict involved in establishing a Jewish state in Palestine. (Theodor Herzl thought the Jewish state, not having any enemies, would need no army.) Yet the first Zionist immigrants soon met opposition from the local Arab population. The realization that force might be needed to establish the Zionist dream became one of the major traumas of the Jewish national liberation movement.

It was here that the paths between the two philosophies within Zionism diverged. Liberal and Labor Zionism — identified with such people as Chaim Weizmann, David Ben-Gurion and Golda Meir — concluded that force could only be answered with force, but they always remained wary of force, acknowledged the moral necessity to limit and circumscribe it and felt deeply ambivalent about their tragic fate of having to use force to establish a dream.

The other wing of Zionism — identified with Vladimir Jabotinsky and now with Menachem Begin — did not regret the use of force. Instead

it glorified in it, viewing force as the epitome of national revival, revealing in the mystique of uniforms, fluttering flags and mass rallies.

Characteristically, Labor Zionism called the underground movement it established Ha-
ganah, "Defense." Jabotinsky's disciples called their underground Irgun Zvai Leumi — "National Military Organization." When fighting the British, the Haganah was careful not to hit British soldiers, aiming only to damage British military installations; the Irgun killed all British soldiers, and occasionally civilians as well, as legitimate targets. Mr. Begin himself ordered the hanging of two British sergeants as revenge for a British hanging of an Irgun member.

When fighting the Arabs, Haganah insisted that civilian casualties be avoided. Irgun planted bombs at Arab marketplaces.

The elections of 1977 that brought Mr. Begin to power were a change from one political culture to another. They showed a shift in the composition of the electorate. With the increase

in the number of Sephardi voters (Jews from Middle Eastern countries), a larger sector of the Israeli population was made up of people from highly traditional societies, much more ethnocentric than the more secularized and liberal European Jews who had dominated Israel's politics for decades. Most of Likud's voters came from the Middle East, while most Labor voters were European Jews or their descendants.

Where does Israel go from here? The national outcry released a terrible feeling of guilt. Yet the demonstrations were mainly limited to that half of Israel's Jewish population that is of European background, liberal, middle-class and well-educated. There is doubt whether what has really cut into the hard core of Mr. Begin's support among those Israelis who like his tough style, his goyim-baiting language and his ethnocentrism.

Democrats do occasionally elect leaders unworthy of their nations. Menachem Begin belongs to that category. Eventually he and Mr. Sharon will go to war. Israel will have to pick up the pieces. For the time being, it has shown its vitality and the resilience of its democratic process by forcing a recalcitrant government to form a committee of inquiry.

Too Many Attacks on Jews in Palestine

By Geula Cohen

The writer is a member of the Knesset from the Techiya Faction, a breakaway party from Likud that opposes the Camp David agreements. She responds here to Mohammad Tarbush, a Palestinian author whose comments after the Beirut massacres appeared on this page on Sept. 28 entitled "What Are the Palestinian People Supposed to Feel Now?"

reports. These point clearly to a rise in the urban population of Arabs, while village figures remained fairly level in accordance with natural increase.

The Jewish return was probably unique in the annals of human-kind in that the Zionists insisted on buying land. In contrast, it may be recalled how the Arabs had taken possession: In the third decade of the seventh century of the common era, tribes originating from the Hejaz region, recently converted to the new religion of Islam, subjugated most of the land of Israel.

Mr. Tarbush claims Zionist logic "dictated the destruction, expulsion or, at best, oppression of the indigenous people" of Palestine. Well, what are the facts?

Zionism, as the national movement of liberation of the Jews, sought to re-establish political sovereignty in their ancient homeland. A Jewish presence was a constant factor in the history of the land of Israel, a land that had seen some dozen conquerors come and go since the first century of the common era. With the renewal of agricultural settlements more than 100 years ago to complement the urban centers of Jerusalem, Hebron, Tiberias, Safad and others, Zionism entered the modern age as a political force, its raison d'être being to express a basic aim of Judaism: regaining independence in the land of Israel.

During the early years of this return it would be more proper to say that the homecomers found the land underpopulated. As Zionist enterprises opened up more employment opportunities and the health services improved with the draining of the swamps, the Arab population became anything but indigenous. Quite recent immigrants were from Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Lebanon and other areas, as can easily be verified by comparing the two British census

marketplaces were bombed. In many instances, in addition to the customary pillaging, raping and general mayhem, the victims were horribly mutilated. The some 130 villagers of Kfar Etzion who surrendered to "Arab" irregulars in May 1948 were summarily machine-gunned to death.

Deir Yassin? I personally know why bother to parade live survivors? Indeed there was no such "parade" but the transfer of the rest of the villagers to Arab-held Jerusalem for their own benefit.

It is Mr. Tarbush's horrendous conclusion that there will be an insistence that the Israelis have no place at all in our part of the world." He warns of a "rebirth of Palestinian extremism," but in fact this language of genocide and renewed holocaust is simply an extension of the common response of the Arabs of Palestine.

As a child in the late 1930s I saw what irrational fury could do to Arab neighbors.

But the faith that brought my mother's family from North Africa three generations before and the strength that enabled my father to walk from Yemen to endure the trials of Deir Yassin were not wiped out. This is fiction.

What occurred at Deir Yassin was a battle. One-third of the attacking force was wounded by fire from Deir Yassin. The Haganah agreed that the village was of strategic importance and surrounded it.

There was no raping. No one was killed. No pregnant women were raped. No women were carried up against a wall to be shot. No pregnant women were carried up. This is fiction.

What occurred at Deir Yassin was a battle. One-third of the attacking force was wounded by fire from Deir Yassin. The Haganah agreed that the village was of strategic importance and surrounded it.

The British and American aviators who named incendiary bombs on Dresden in 1945 — an attack in which hundreds of thousands of civilians perished — were celebrated as heroes. Innocent German casualties were as much the victims of the Nazi regime as of the Allies.

Similarly, many of the victims at Sabra and Chatila were innocent, but the Palestinian apparatus is not.

The double standard being applied by the international press can be illustrated by a comparison between the Beirut tragedy and the Russian conquest of Afghanistan. Israel surrounded by a sea of hostile Arabs, lives under the threat of annihilation.

Afghanistan is not threatening the Russians. On the Sept. 21 front page of the IHT, amid articles denouncing

Israel,

is a photo of the man responsible

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Instrument of Peace

Regarding "Custodians of a Legacy of Idealism" (IHT, Oct. 8):

Conversations on this nice quiet feature which helps to counterbalance some of the stridently negative reporting that has become the United Nations' daily lot. The fact is that not only Joan Baez and Curtis

Rosevelt but hundreds of other UN staffers of all nationalities are still keeping the ideal alive, waiting for the day when the peoples of the world ("We the peoples of the United Nations . . .") will compel their governments to use this instrument of peace as it was intended.

GARRY FULLERTON, Paris

Listing Massacres

Regarding "As the Chorus Denounces Israel's Sins" (IHT, Sept. 27):

Normal Podhoretz goes on brandishing accusations of anti-Semitism, listing massacres, conveniently forgetting others. He treats the heart-rending toll in the Middle East as

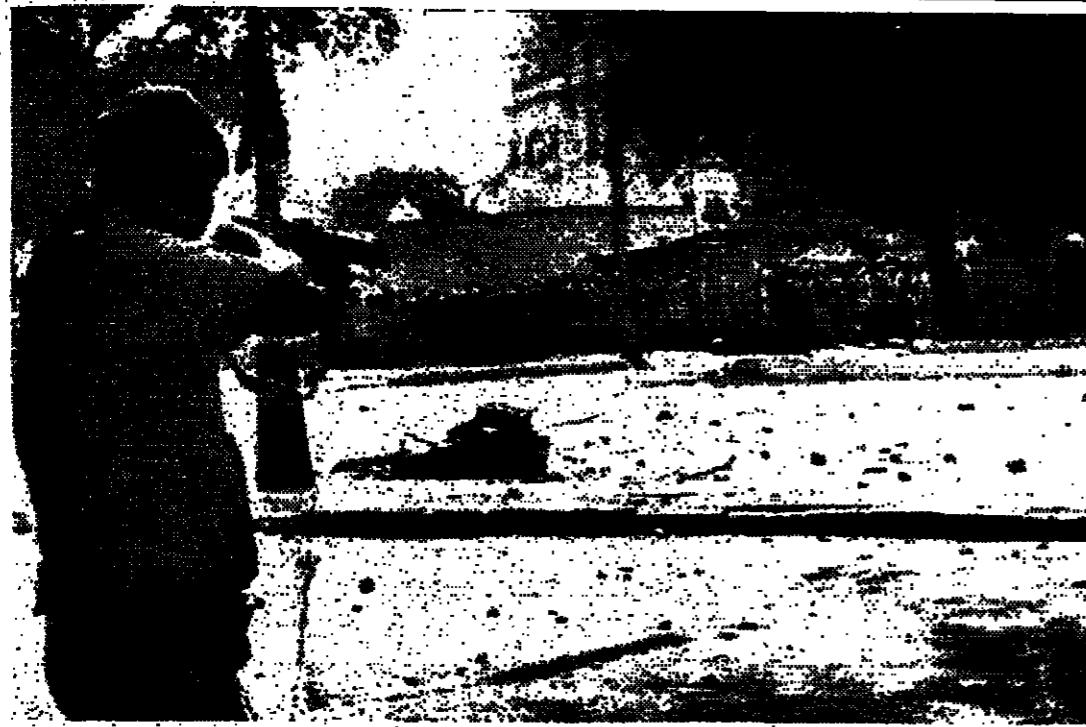
if it involved religious factions of Christians, Moslems and Jews.

Let not the Jewish conscience, which condemned the world for the holocaust, rest until justice is given to the Palestinian people and they return to their homeland.

ESTHER FARIS, Athens

Is anyone really interested in the actual murderers of the Palestinians?

C. STEVENSON, Paris



A policeman guarded the Parliament grounds in New Delhi Monday as Sikh protesters tried to enter the building. Four militants were shot to death and about 50 injured in the clash with police.

Hundreds of Jailed Sikh Militants Riot in Protest of Police Shooting

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Rioting by hundreds of Sikh prisoners spread to a second Punjab jail Wednesday to protest the police shooting of four Sikhs during a demonstration.

The Sikh militants demand orthodox religious laws and greater political independence for Punjab state, homeland for most of India's five million Sikhs.

Hundreds of imprisoned Sikhs in the central jail in Ludhiana 180 miles (288 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi, set fire to a tent and rug, and shouted speeches condemning the police shooting, officials said. Police brought the rioting under control.

The prisoners also burned an effigy of the Punjab state chief minister, Darbara Singh, who also is a

Sikh, because he opposes their demands.

On Tuesday, 2,000 Sikhs jailed in Ferozepur, 250 miles northwest of New Delhi, set fire to a prison cafeteria, food stores and tents to protest the police shooting.

The two days of jail riots erupted after police shot and killed four Sikhs during a demonstration Monday by 3,000 Sikhs in front of Parliament in New Delhi. The Akali faction of the Sikh religion organized the Parliament demonstration.

The Akali throughout Punjab state are engaged in a "fill the jails" movement, and about 15,000 Sikhs have forced police to arrest them in a strategy to pressure Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to agree to their demands.

On Tuesday, about 3,000 Sikhs marched peacefully out of New Delhi to return to their homeland with the bodies of their four colleagues killed in the clash with police.

Official said 50 Sikhs and 50 police officers were wounded during the melee, triggered when about 100 Sikhs tried to storm the Parliament building.

Police arrested 27 Akalis on charges of rioting, attempted murder and assault but released them Tuesday in a bid to ease tension. The remains of the four killed by police were also released.

The Sikhs came to New Delhi on Sunday to pay homage to 34 Akali prisoners who were killed Sept. 11 when the police bus transporting them to jail was hit by a train.

Commercial Jets With 2 Engines May Soon Make Overseas Flights

By Carole Shifrin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Passengers could be flying across the oceans on jet airliners with two engines, instead of with three or four, in the not-too-distant future, according to airline and aircraft officials.

"With today's engine reliability,

there's no reason why twin-engine aircraft can't operate trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic," said O.M.

Roetman, vice president of international sales of the Boeing Commercial Airplane Co.

Until now, the idea of twin-engine commercial aircraft on transoceanic flights has not been considered seriously, even though twin-engine business jets make trans-Atlantic crossings all the time.

But now, Boeing and Airbus Industrie are producing new, two-engine commercial planes that are capable of making the crossings and will be able to do so at a lower cost per seat-mile than some of the planes they would replace.

Commercial flights by twin-jets over Pacific and most Atlantic routes would require changes in international flight rules. An International Civil Aviation Organization rule currently limits twin-engine planes to routes on which they are never more than 90 minutes away, at cruising altitude, from a suitable airport. The rule is even more restrictive.

Langhorne Bond, former ad-

ministrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, last month urged a re-evaluation of over-water flying by twin jets in a speech to the National Association of State Aviation Officials in New Orleans.

Mr. Bond cited the technical pro-

gress that has been made in aircraft engines since the FAA rule was set almost 30 years ago in the piston-engine era.

A spokesman for the FAA said

that the agency has been reviewing the background and history of the rule, but has reached no conclu-

sion.

The new twin jets on display at

the Farnborough Air Show in England last month demonstrated some of the new planes' long-range capabilities.

Industry officials say the issue that should be considered by the American and European regulators is engine reliability at cruise settings and the risk of a double engine failure in a twin jet. After the failure of one engine, a twin jet is designed to continue flying on the other engine.

Mr. Bond suggested that most

engine failures occur during takeoff, climb and landing, with few

occurring during cruising at higher altitudes, which is the largest portion of a transoceanic flight.

He also suggested that only mature engines, such as the third-generation engines powering some of the new planes, be considered for long over-water flights, not new, untested engines.

Reports Differ on Death Of South Korea Activist

Party Strife Intensifies Over Suzuki Successor

By Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The feuding within the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party intensified Wednesday as the government party's old political bosses battled to name a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who announced Tuesday that he intended to step down.

At a press conference Wednesday, Mr. Suzuki said he wanted to put an end to the factional strife that has torn the Liberal Democratic Party. He turned aside questions on his choice of a successor, saying, "I only hope the man to be picked would gather around him fresh and energetic men for the inauguration of an active government."

Mr. Suzuki resigned as party president, a post which carries with it the premiership, although he will remain in office until a new party head is chosen.

Political analysts said that Mr. Suzuki's apparent unwillingness to designate a successor was almost certain to leave the choice to the manipulations of former Prime Ministers Kakuei Tanaka and Takeo Fukuda, bitter political foes who command vast allegiances within the party.

In Mr. Suzuki's conservative party, factions are organized according to rigidly hierarchical rules under veteran politicians who demand and get almost feudalistic loyalty from their younger protégés. Mr. Tanaka's faction in the lower house of the Japanese Diet is the largest, with 108 of 511 seats. It leads the party's mainstream along with Mr. Suzuki's own group, the second largest faction. Pitted against the Tanaka-Suzuki alliance is Mr. Fukuda's 77-member bloc, which has led a vigorous campaign in recent months to depose Mr. Suzuki.

With the apparent strong backing of the Tanaka-led forces, Yasuhiro Nakasone has emerged as the party mainstream's prime candidate.

Currently serving as head of the administrative management agency in the Suzuki cabinet, Mr. Nakasone, 64, has held a number of key party and ministerial posts in a long grooming process for the premiership. His major drawback, however, is a reputation among Liberal Democratic Party members for opportunism, and he has acquired the uncomplimentary nickname of "weathercock" as one who follows the prevailing political winds.

Mr. Fukuda is believed to fiercely oppose Mr. Nakasone because of a series of political slights and Mr. Nakasone's close ties with Mr. Tanaka. Mr. Fukuda has given his support to Toshio Komoto, 71, another veteran party member, and has broadly hinted that he may

force an election runoff for the top Liberal Democratic Party post unless the two sides can agree on a compromise.

With the factional battle lines more clearly drawn, failure to reach a compromise by Saturday would automatically set the party's machinery in motion for elections in November. It could, analysts here say, also force a party primary beforehand. It is widely believed that Mr. Komoto would be the odds-on favorite because of his broad support among the Liberal Democratic Party's rank and file.

Anxious to avert that possibility, mainstream forces have argued that a potentially nasty party election campaign would help amplify already heated public criticism of the Liberal Democratic Party's seemingly interminable factional disputes. Mr. Suzuki urged the party Wednesday to avoid an open and divisive conflict.

A Cabinet Shift Seen in Albania

The Associated Press

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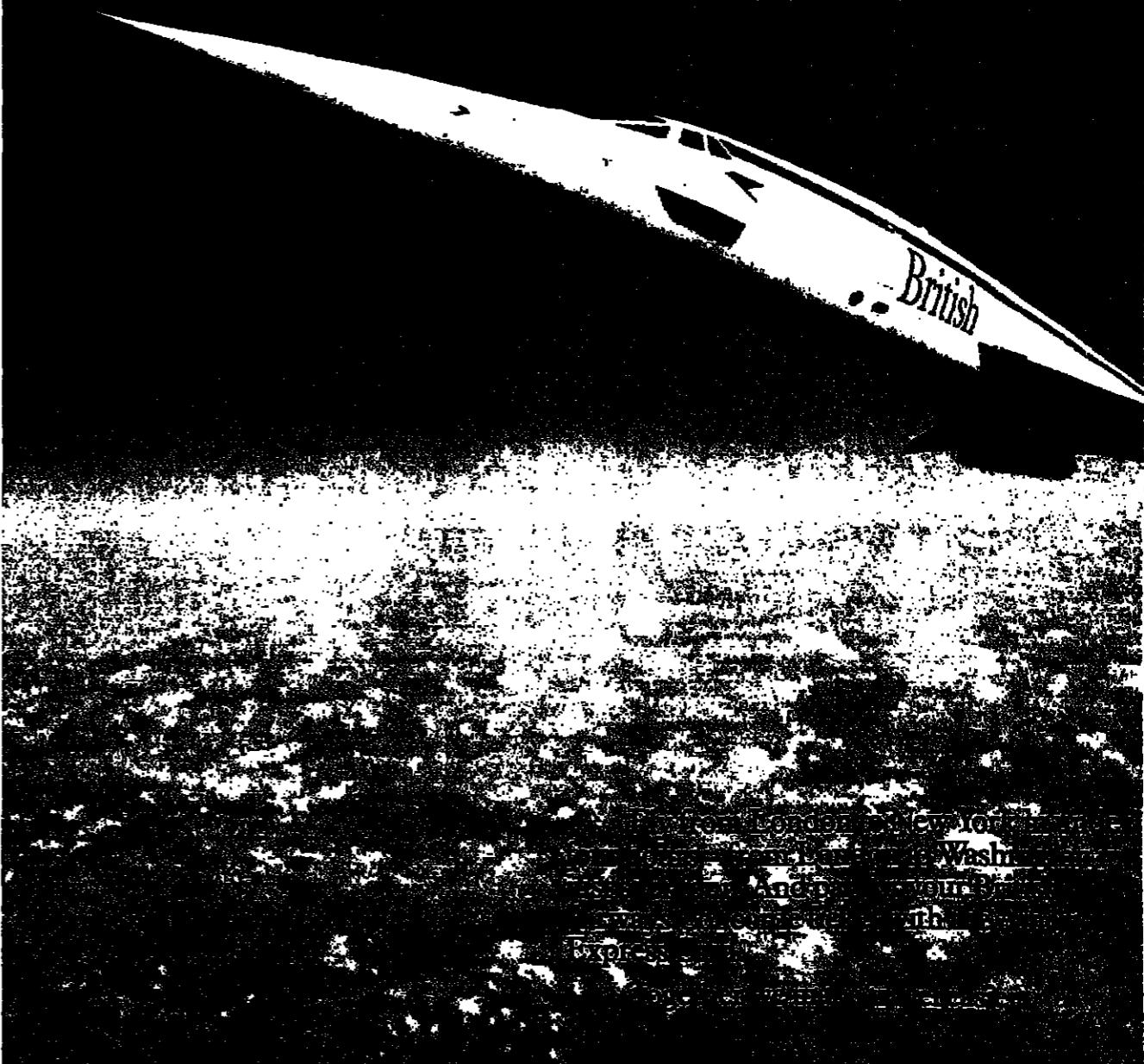
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THE FRENCH ART OF FINE LIVING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

3 Executed in Malaysia Jail

Reuters

IPOH, Malaysia — Three Singaporean men have been hanged in a prison near Ipoh, in northern Malaysia, for drug trafficking, prison authorities said Wednesday.

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Popular 'Felipe' Seems to Have Won His Gamble in Spain

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

ADRID — The picture of a gish man, rather baby-faced, with cross-eyed but undeniably some, has gazed down from posters attached to almost every light stanchion on Madrid's Gran Vía.

The man's name is Felipe González, but in Spain even people have never met him, and ably never will, never use his name. As Robert F. Kennedy always "Bobby," Felipe González is always "Felipe." He is the known and best-liked politician in the country, and it looks as if he leads it to reverse, at least temporary, outcome of the Spanish War.

ain has not had a leftist prime minister since 1939, when, with on the verge of victory, Negrín fled to France. Frangled for 36 years until his in 1975, and since then a and increasingly unstable coalition has held power.

he Socialists are favored to win election on Oct. 28 for two reasons — because of the disarray of the opposition, and because



Felipe González

left and right that led to bloodshed.

"Without Felipe," a rival politician said enviously the other day, "I doubt that the Socialists would be able to bring it off."

The 40-year-old Socialist Party leader, a lawyer from Seville, is approaching the climax of a historic gamble. More than three years ago, he bet that he could win without an electoral alliance with Spain's small Communist Party. His strategy was to broaden the appeal of Socialism by breaking out of the "Marxist ghetto," as Mr. González's admirers put it, that has confined Socialist parties in Latin Europe to seemingly endless periods in political opposition.

"There are Christians active in Socialism," he said at the time, "there are people who feel Social Democratic and there are people who do not feel themselves Marxists who are active in the party."

Some leftists, of course, consider Mr. González a sellout. Santiago Carrillo, the Communist leader, said some months ago that the program of Mr. González — no nationalization except for the electricity cartel, no major tax changes, no broad new programs

of social welfare — was "certainly not Socialist and barely Social Democratic."

On the other hand, some rightists believe that a Socialist government would be more militant than Socialist campaign postures. Manuel Fraga, a former Franco minister who heads the conservative Popular Alliance, is one who has voiced his suspicion. He, in turn, is suspected by those to his left of having only a skin-deep commitment to Spanish democracy.

Mr. González appears, nonetheless, to have convinced many leading Spanish businessmen of his sincerity, if not of his ability to solve the country's pressing economic problems. "I think he is what he seems to be," a prominent banker said. Whether he has also persuaded the Spanish Army is a question on which much will depend.

Many officers, particularly the older ones who rose through the ranks in Franco's time, tend to identify the Socialists with the things the old Cañillo detested — atheism, moral laxity, political disorder, regional autonomy, Communism. They dislike the neutralist tinge of Socialist foreign policy,

the party's doubts about integration into the military command structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, its seemingly cordial relationships with dictatorial regimes in such places as North Korea, its insistence on the strict control of the military by the country's elected leaders.

In more general terms, it is difficult for the army, which sees itself as the institution that single-handedly saved Spain from anarchy 45 years ago, to forget that the Socialists fought on the other side.

The attempted coup of February 1981, and the plot uncovered at the start of October, both of which appear to have been conceived by Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, have caused the public, the politicians and the press to wonder anew whether the army would tolerate a Socialist regime.

In the public-opinion polls, all of which were taken before the unmasking of the coup plan, Mr. Fraga's Popular Alliance has emerged as the second most popular party. But he is well behind Mr. González, and it appears that his hopes of gaining power ended when he failed to reach agreement in September on a broad center-right coalition.

The situation in the center is hideously confusing, owing to the disintegration of the ruling Union of the Democratic Center. That party, assembled from 13 smaller groups in the early days of the seven-year-old democracy, was probably always doomed to eventual disunity because of the breadth of the ideological spectrum it embraced. Time finally ran out this year, and in the last 10 months deserted to the left and right reduced the party's parliamentary strength from 167 to 100.

Some deputies defected to the Socialists, including Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, a former finance and justice minister, and others to Mr. Fraga. Still others set up new Liberal and Social Democratic Parties. And the first post-Franco prime minister, Adolfo Suárez, broke away and established the Social Democratic Center Party. While all of this ferment was under way, Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo resigned in July from the leadership of the Democratic Center.

The strike also affected Israel's three seaports, at Haifa, Ashdod and Eilat, and municipal services in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Hospitals in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem were put on emergency schedules. Electric company employees disrupted power supply. The strikes were called by the Histadrut trade union federation.

The management of the financially ailing airline has submitted a reorganization plan to the employees involving dismissal of 1,000 workers and complete restructuring of management-employee relations. With Histadrut backing, the employees rejected the plan and the government has announced that it will sell or dismantle the airline.



United Press International
SNAKING THROUGH STOCKHOLM — It took 25 men, at strategic intervals, to carry a 70-meter, 600-kilogram rug through Stockholm to the newly restored parliament building.

More to Talk About Than Weather

Submarine, Devaluation Provide Diversions for Sweden

By Jon Nordhjemmer
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — This is the time of year when Swedes search for any diversion from the evidence that the last warm days have fled the country.

Leaden skies have settled low over the city for days, draining the life out of the earth-colored buildings. Cold breezes chase the last of the sodden leaves from the birches in the parks.

The annual guesswork over who would win the Nobel Prizes was left pretty much to academic circles. The prizes do not create the average Swede emotions that could in any way be confused with excitement, and they certainly weren't distracting enough to chase away the pre-winter blues.

So it was with mixed emotions — genuine alarm and instable interest — that the tale of the mystery submarine gripped Sweden. On Oct. 1, a periscope broke the surface of a bay at the Swedish Navy's top-secret Muskö base about 35 miles (56 kilometers) south of Stockholm.

Since then, despite daily press accounts that made it sound as if the opening rounds of World War III were being played out in Swedish waters, the navy failed to uncover a single piece of evidence that a foreign submarine was trapped in the shallow waters of the bay.

When it began to look as if the submarine had managed to slip out of the navy's net, there seemed to be as much relief as disappointment. The Swedes last year had to release a Soviet submarine that ran aground off the southern coast, and the failure to find the new intruder has spared the nation the embarrassment of repeating that performance. To many Swedes it was as if the Russian offenders were like the village drunk who gets locked up every Friday night but never spends enough time in jail to correct his ways.

The suspicion that Swedish waters are routinely patrolled by Soviet submarines creates a deep anxiety here.

"Forget about the Russians spying on us," said a Swede in the Ostermalm section of the capital. "Say instead that the Russians feel the Baltic is a very confining sea in which to hide all their missile submarines from prying American eyes."

"Now, the Russians look at that long Swedish coast and say to themselves, 'What a nice, soft, muddy place to hide our nuclear submarines!' How long do you think it will take the Pentagon to target Sweden with their missiles because the generals say that whether the Swedes like it or not we have become a Russian missile base?"

The submarine chase was riveting, and it was against that tense background that the new Socialist government of Olof Palme took office last week and immediately dropped a bomb of its own.

Mr. Palme announced that the Swedish currency was being devalued by 16 percent, a cut that was two to three times the amount expected and came just a year after a 10 percent devaluation. In addition, Mr. Palme, a Social Democrat returning to power after six years of government by a coalition of conservatives, revealed that the state value-added tax, a kind of

super sales tax on everything from food to Volvos, was being increased to a staggering 23.5 percent.

There were predictions, even from Mr. Palme's fellow Social Democrats, that Sweden's inflation rate of 8 percent would climb to 12 percent next year and that unemployment — now 4 percent — would rise to 6 or 7 percent by next year. Agriculture and service industries were expected to be hardest hit by the reduced consumer buying power expected to be brought on by the new tax.

The big question on everyone's mind is how much longer the good life can continue in Sweden, and if the cradle-to-grave welfare state with a top-heavy bureaucracy can ride out the storm created by a global recession.

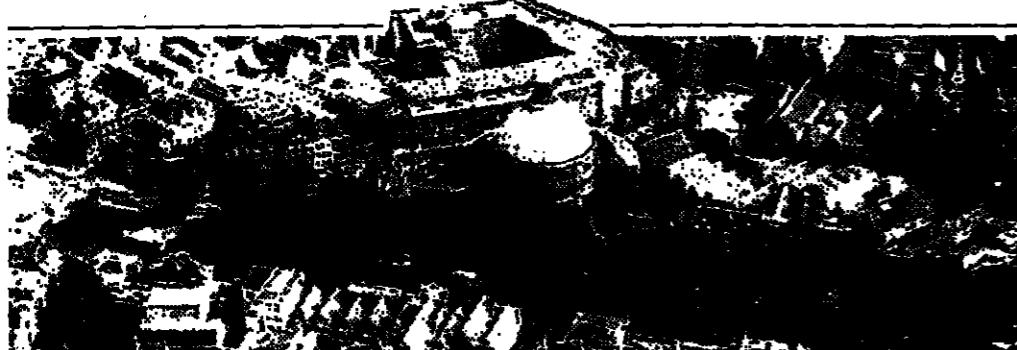
Submarine Search Continues

Navy divers combed Mysingen Bay Wednesday for evidence of the foreign submarine, and security was tightened at Berga naval training base on nearby Hors Bay. The Associated Press reported. There was no immediate report of progress, however, in the search for an intruding vessel that has occupied much of the Swedish coast's defense force for 13 days.

Norway Oil Workers Strike

OSLO — About 2,300 offshore oil workers went on strike for higher pay Wednesday, halting production at Norway's Ekofisk, Statfjord and Frigg fields that supply oil and gas to Britain and Europe. Production was expected to be halted for at least five days.

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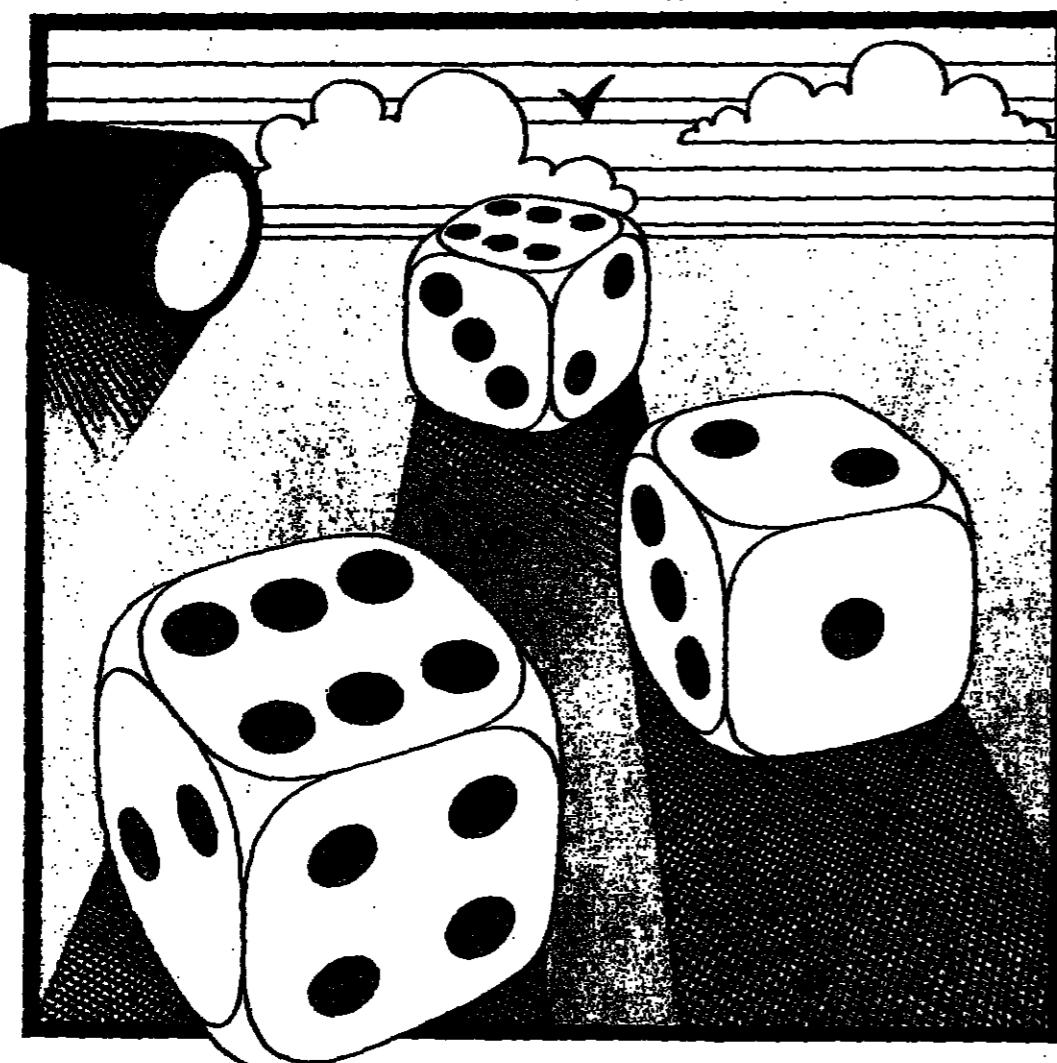
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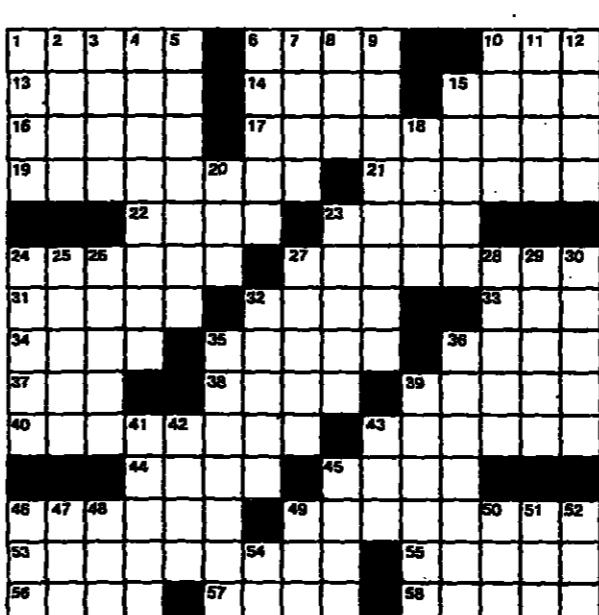
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Question: Four letters meaning two-for-one

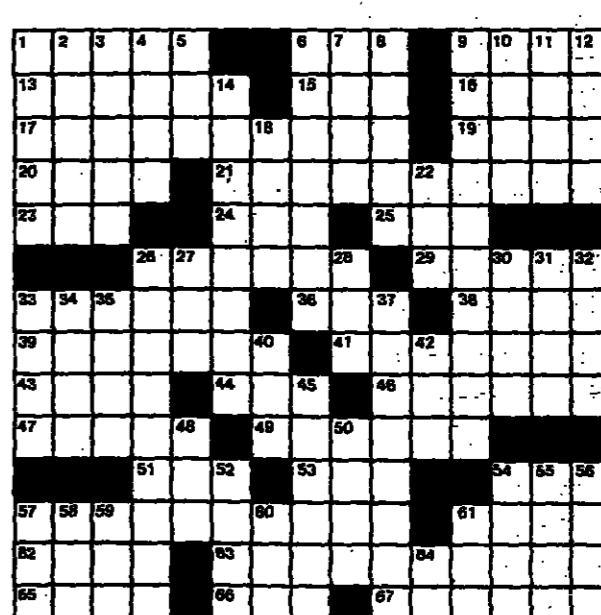
(See bottom of the page for answer)



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SCIENCE

Transplants Surging as Survival Rates Rise

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Transplants of several types of organs have surged dramatically in numbers in recent months. Survival rates have improved as well.

Both trends are an apparent result of surgeons' greater ability to perform transplants and of new drug therapies to help prevent rejection of the transplanted organs. They signal a revived interest in an area of surgery that some surgeons had abandoned through much of the 1970s.

In the first six months of this year, for instance, 56 heart transplants were done in the United States, compared with an average yearly total of 22 throughout the 1970s, according to figures compiled for a federal heart transplantation study.

In addition to heart transplants, there has been much interest in lung, pancreas and bone-marrow transplants, as well as the kidney and corneal transplants that have become established practice. The world's 50th lung transplant since 1963 was done on Sept. 25 at Montefiore Medical Center in New York by a team headed by Dr. Frank J. Veritti. The patient was 26-year-old Scott Wilson, whose own lungs were destroyed by a herbicide called paraquat. The early indications are that the technical aspects of the operation were highly successful, though it will be several weeks before the physicians know for certain whether the transplant will hold.

Transplant operations of lungs, or in some cases of lungs and hearts together, have been done recently at medical centers at Stanford University in California, and in Pittsburgh and Toronto.

Survival rates for transplants of the liver and the kidney have sharply increased. The survival rate for children receiving liver transplants has jumped to about 70 percent from 38 percent since 1980, according to Dr. Thomas E. Starzl of the University of Pittsburgh. Among adults, he said, the survival rate has increased to 68 percent from 27 percent.

Up to 80 percent of kidneys transplanted in humans from cadavers now function after a year, as against 50 percent a few years ago, according to Dr. Nicholas L. Tilney of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. The figures are even higher for patients who have received kidneys from living relatives.

The primary reason for the resurgence in transplants is the introduction of the drug cyclosporine, formerly called cyclosporin A. This drug has been the subject of scores of research reports as scientists attempt to determine its potential — and its drawbacks, lest enthusiasm for the drug become excessive.

Many recipients still develop rejection crises, and only about one-third of those with transplanted

kidneys had completely uneventful recoveries in a series reported by Dr. Starzl's group.

Several leading surgeons described cyclosporine as a major step forward in preventing rejection because it is more effective than standard drugs and evidently less toxic.

Cyclosporine is available on an experimental basis from Sandoz Inc. of Hanover, New Jersey, which manufactures it as Sandimmune. It uses approval from the Food and Drug Administration, which has classified it as a so-called "fast-track" drug, indicating that, though full approval is not yet granted, the drug has important medical potential and testing should proceed at a relatively rapid pace.

Doctors have treated about 1,500 people with cyclosporine, according to Dr. David L. Winter, the director of medical research at Sandoz.

In 1978, Dr. Roy Y. Calne, a surgeon at Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge, England, became the first to use cyclosporine in a transplant operation. Dr. Calne, who probably had more experience with the drug than anyone else, said, "In every organ it

has been tested for, cyclosporine appears to be better than" other existing drugs.

So striking has been the trend in transplant surgery that at least one surgeon, Dr. Denton A. Cooley, who had abandoned his efforts because of disappointing survival rates, said he had resumed a limited and experimental transplant program because of cyclosporine.

Cooley said he had done two heart transplants since July and planned to do up to 33 more in the next two years at the Texas Heart Institute in Houston.

At Stanford Medical Center in California, which has the most experience in heart transplant surgery, the head of the program, Dr. Edward B. Stinson, credited the new drug with improving his team's statistics. Ninety-one percent of heart-transplant patients go home, and the one-year survival rate is 79 percent for the 43 patients in whom cyclosporine has been used there. These figures are higher than the one-year survival rates of 65 to 70 percent before the use of cyclosporine, and of 20 percent for the period from 1969 to 1974.

The length of hospital stay has

dropped a third, to about \$50,000 for each patient. The reason for the improved success, apparently, is that there are now fewer infections among heart transplant recipients.

The story of cyclosporine began in 1969, when two new strains of fungi were isolated from samples of soil collected in Wisconsin and Norway, and sent to Sandoz's headquarters in Basel. Cyclosporine was isolated from the fungi.

Further research led to the discovery that, among other unusual features, it contained an amino acid

that had rarely been found in biological specimens.

Cyclosporine, originally thought to hold promise as an antibiotic, turns out to selectively suppress production of cells known as T-lymphocytes without damaging other cells, according to Dr. Jean Borel of Sandoz in Basel. Ordinarily, these cells seem to lead the body's natural immune system's attack against transplanted organs.

However, cyclosporine — like any drug used to counter the body's natural rejection phenomenon — must be taken for life, with some continued suppression of the immune system and therefore some continued threat of infection. Nevertheless, the drug does seem to have reduced the toxicity related to transplantation more than any other previously used drug. So far, cyclosporine seems to reduce the amount of steroids needed to counter rejection, which has helped limit some of their side effects, such as weakness and loss of muscle tone and bone strength. "Patients seem to feel better," Dr. Cooley said.

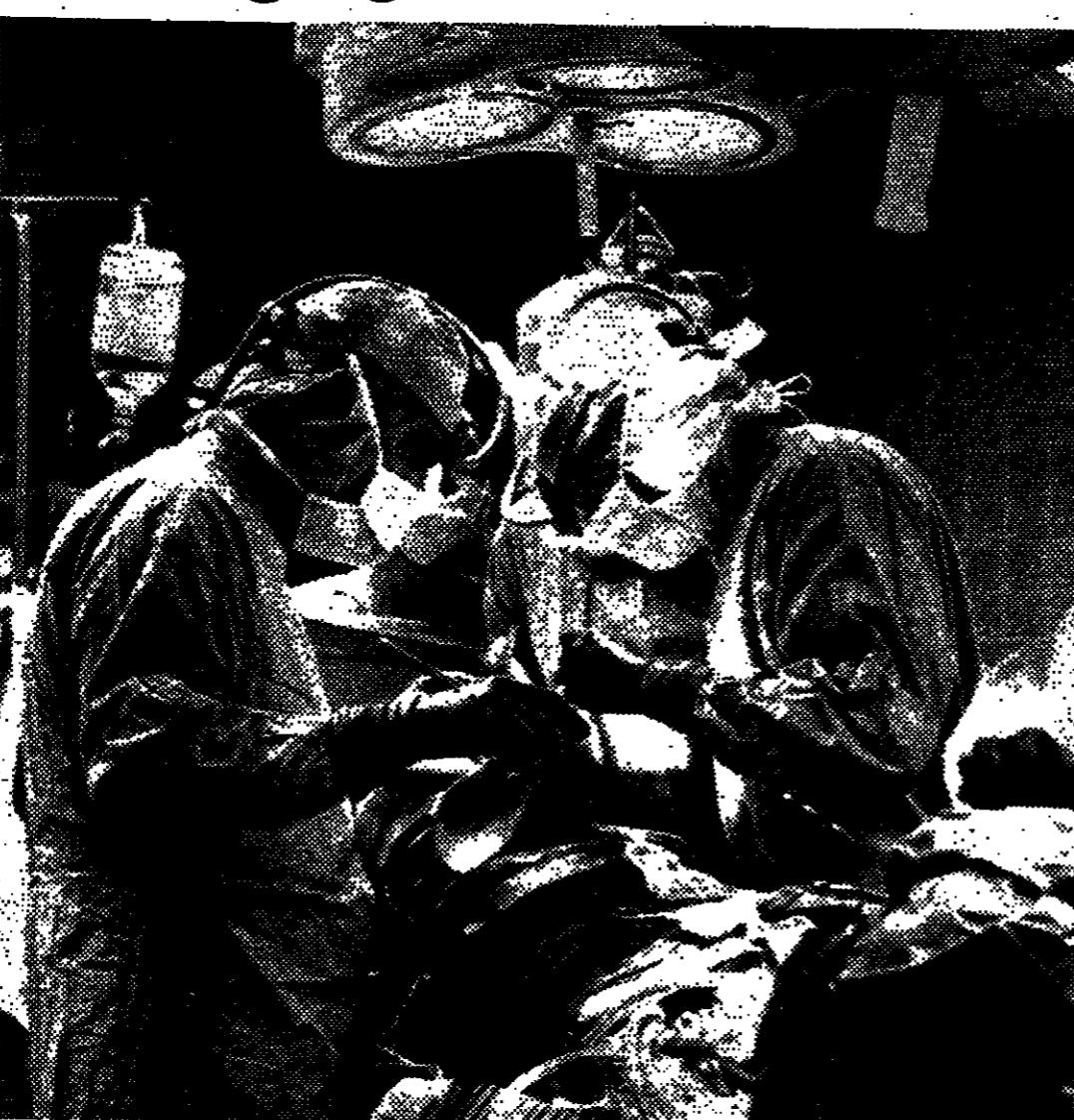
And, the transplant surgeons say, it is better for a patient to be alive for, say, five years with some added risks of infection, than not to be alive at all.

It will take some time before there is any general agreement whether cyclosporine should be given alone or with steroid drugs and Immuran, the currently standard drugs used to fight rejection.

Surgeons who have prescribed cyclosporine describe it as a difficult drug to use because it can damage the kidneys and liver. However, they said that those complications usually could be avoided with proper management. There has also been some association with lymphoma-type cancers, but the link is not solid.

The length of hospital stay has

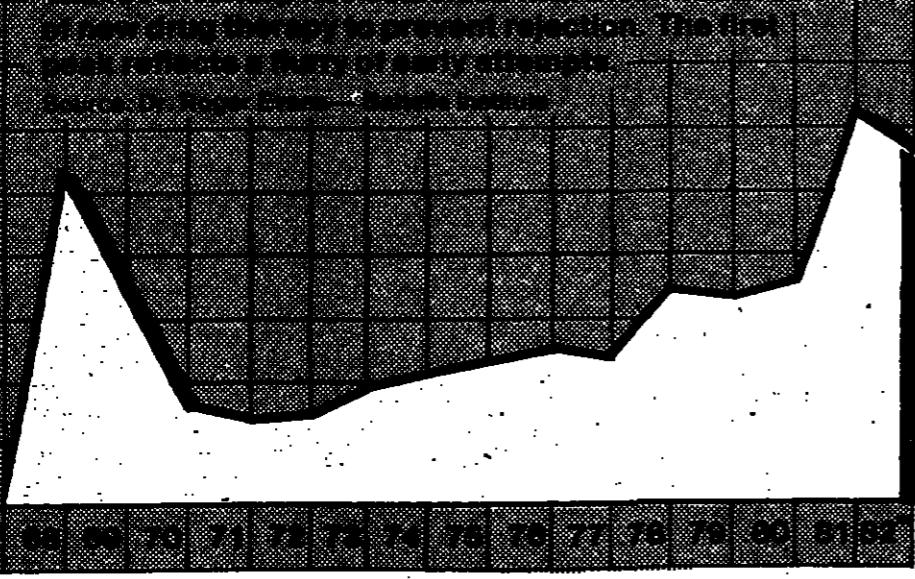
shortened and the cost has



Surgical team carries out a lung transplant at Montefiore Medical Center in New York.

Transplants Surge in U.S.

The number of transplants has increased with the introduction of cyclosporine, a drug that suppresses the immune system.



*Data through 7/1/82

Dealing With the Sexual Abuse of Children

By Glenn Collins

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "My Dad's O.K." said 10-year-old Maureen, "but he does things."

"What do you mean?" asked her best friend, Jeannie, as they lounged in the sunny park near Maureen's home.

"Well," Maureen said, "he comes in and pretends to tickle me at night — but he doesn't. He puts his hands under the covers."

"Tell him you don't like it, go away," Jeannie said.

"I can't," Maureen replied. "It's a secret. I promised not to tell."

"But it's really his secret, not yours," Jeannie said thoughtfully.

The conversation, about a subject that is real enough in the lives of many children, is the fictional dialogue in a new film intended to be shown to children to help protect them from sexual abuse by family members and adult acquaintances.

The 13-minute film, "No More Secrets," was produced under a grant from the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. It is distributed with an instructional guide that includes a vocabulary for discussing sexual abuse with children and information on prevention skills and child-protective community resources.

"No More Secrets" was made by a film company in New York with advice from programs for the prevention of sexual abuse in Minneapolis, Indiana, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Washington state. The movie, intended for children of 7 years and older, is being sold to school systems, parents' groups, community mental-health centers and rape-prevention organizations.

"I think it's an excellent film that deals very simply with the subject, themselves."

medical director of the New York Foundling Hospital's Center for Parent and Child Development and chairman of the Mayor's Task Force on Child Abuse.

"It's part of the new awareness about child sexual abuse that appears to be surfacing. The subject of child sexual abuse is just about where child abuse was 25 years ago. Now people are beginning to bring it out and face it, rather than hide it or keep it a secret."

Mel Warren, assistant director of the New York City Board of Education's division of curriculum instruction, said the film had recently been tested in parent workshops in city public schools. "The reaction from parents around the city was very good," he said, "and we thought the film was done extremely well. It deals explicitly but in a non-threatening way with a very difficult subject."

Mr. Warren said his office planned to use the film in its family-life and sex-education curriculums. "Until now, we really didn't have any materials to deal with the problem," he said.

The film uses live-action and animated sequences to deal with three situations of abuse: an older brother who harasses his younger sister when she undresses; a man who molests his 10-year-old nephew under the pretext of wrestling with him and another man who molests his daughter.

Fontana, who believes the film should be shown as part of a discussion group, said, "I think it's important for children to understand that there is good touching and bad touching — that loving touching by parents is all right, but some forms of touching are inappropriate."

Mrs. Wachter said that the film was best used as part of a school or community effort to increase awareness about sexual abuse and that instructors should be prepared to make referrals to local assistance groups. "In the process of teaching prevention in this way," she said, "you may be identifying victims who may ask for help. It's a good idea for services for victims to be in close touch with one another."

"I think it's an excellent film that deals very simply with the subject, themselves."

situations in a way that would not be alarming or offensive to children or their parents," said Wachter, who heads O.D.N. Productions in New York.

Research studies have found that only a third of reported cases of child molestation are committed by strangers; two-thirds involve close family members, other relatives, neighbors or caretakers such as baby sitters or those who teach or work with children. Boys are victimized as well as girls. The studies have also found that although child molestation can be a violent crime, coercion, manipulation and bribery are used more frequently than force.

With most incidents unreported, national estimates on the number of children molested each year range from 30,000 to a million. The American Humane Association's national survey of state statistics on child protection shows a 200 percent increase in the reporting of sexual abuse since 1976.

Mrs. Wachter believes the film is the first for children on intrafamily sexual abuse. "A high percentage of runaway children, teen-age prostitutes and juvenile offenders were originally victims of sexual abuse," she said, "which makes the idea of prevention even more important."

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حکایات الکترونیک

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1982

13

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
109 Ind.	109.27	109.13	109.13	+1.13
110 Ind.	110.27	110.21	110.21	+1.00
111 Ind.	111.27	111.21	111.21	+1.00
112 Ind.	112.27	112.21	112.21	+1.00
113 Ind.	113.27	113.21	113.21	+1.00
114 Ind.	114.27	114.21	114.21	+1.00
115 Ind.	115.27	115.21	115.21	+1.00
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151 Ind.	151.27	151.21	151.21	+1.00
152 Ind.	152.27	152.21	152.21	+1.00

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS / FINANCE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1982

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

After the Great Stampede, Profitable Strays Remain

Remember those bloody October massacres? Five of the last six years Wall Street got bushwhacked in the month.

But anyone who has played it safe this October has missed the second leg of the Great Stock Market Stampede. The question now for many investors is: are there any strays left to round up?

Shearson/American Express says eight stocks remain "reasonably priced or cheap": IBM, Squibb, R.J. Reynolds, General Instrument, Paradyne, General Dynamics, M/A/Com and U.S. Leasing.

IBM is listed as favorite by Dean Witter, and USLIFE. United Telecommunications, Storage Technology and Sensorsonic Electronics, Drexel Burnham picks three stocks that are benefiting from increased military spending: Boeing, Northrup and Sundstrand.

So-called secondary stocks that look attractive to Bache in what it terms "decidedly of market leadership" are Sedco, Goodrich, Transamerica, SCA Services and Chart House. And Thomson MacKinnon says Atlantic Richfield, Exxon, El Paso and Joslyn are still good buys.

Smith Barney likes two food stocks, ConAgra and Archer Daniels, in that order. E.F. Hutton, Ainslie, Busch, General Mills, Viteco Instruments and Cigna, still regarded as undervalued by Paine Webber, are Warner Communications, Westinghouse, Dresser Industries and Texas Oil and Gas.

"Go with the flow" is the short-term advice of Robert Farrell, chief market analyst at Merrill Lynch. However, he believes that 1,000 to 1,050 on the Dow-Jones industrial average will be a profit-taking barrier and says that eventually "a retracement will follow this bull leg."

He warns that when market "laggards" such as the energy stocks join the upward move, it will signal a correction. Groups to stick with, he says, are interest-sensitive: retail foods, telephone, life insurance, real estate investment trusts, banks and some building stocks.

A 'Tricky' Short-Term Market

Stan Weinstein, editor of The Professional Tape Reader, describes the short-term market as "tricky." He is telling subscribers not to "chase institutions, glamour and market leaders," but to wait for a correction to the 925-950 support zone, then buy secondary stocks to ride the long-term bull market.

Even a one- or two-day sell-off presents a buying opportunity for investors, according to Martin Zweig. He advises subscribers to his Zweig Forecast to "sit with as much stock as you can" because "we're in a long-term up-cycle." Mr. Zweig says that the "wealth effect" — the total value of stocks has risen more than \$300 billion in the last two months — combined with lowering interest rates should be enough to spark an economic recovery.

An S&L Takes to the Road

Mention the savings and loan industry — only one large association in the United States promises to make money from operations this year — and there is the image of a cracked marble column with moss growing out. Not the sorry kind of picture you want to flesh around Europe, and few S&L managements have crossed the Atlantic recently to attempt to raise funds on European capital markets.

The exception is the Los Angeles-based Financial Corp. of America, which is also listed on the London stock exchange and which has nearly a quarter of its shareholders in Europe.

Charles W. Knapp, F.C.A. chairman and chief executive officer, now expects 1982 earnings of around \$3.5 a share. Current estimates on Wall Street, he notes, are \$2.80 to \$2.85. Last year the S&L holding company earned \$2.57 a share, including 41 cents from discontinued operations.

For next year interest rates will again largely determine profits, but Mr. Knapp said that even if the prime rate goes up to 18 percent — F.C.A.'s "worst case scenario" — net income would still increase by 30 percent. And if interest rates stayed at their present levels, he said, earnings would rise significantly beyond that.

Mr. Knapp explains that F.C.A. has found success by "being fairly frightened on a continuous basis" about lending conditions, and planning ahead accordingly. Money is raised by its 150-person national sales force selling certificates of deposit of \$100,000 and up over the telephone.

International Herald Tribune

Wang Plans £38-Million Factory To Build Computers in Scotland

By Merida Welles

New York Times Service

LONDON — The U.S. electronics company Wang Laboratories plans to invest almost £38 million (\$64 million) over the next five years to build a computer manufacturing plant in Scotland, it was announced Wednesday.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who has strongly encouraged progress in information technology in Britain, welcomed the decision as a "shot in the arm" for Scotland, where the electronics industry has rocketed to second place — after oil — in terms of employment. Unemployment in Scotland stands just above the national average at 15.8 percent.

Harry Chou, executive vice president of Wang, said at a news conference that the decision to construct another plant was prompted partly by the company's record growth. In the year ended June 30, earnings rose 37 percent to about \$100 million as revenue climbed 35 percent to \$1.32 billion.

The company said Britain was seen as an ideal base for expansion for several reasons, including a positive attitude by British business to information technology. Wang also cited Britain's substantial home market — the largest for Wang products outside the United States — and a work force skilled in advanced technology.

What Ian Derry, managing director of Wang's British subsidiary, called the "very positive attitude of the British government" was another factor in the company's decision to expand in Britain. Wang UK employs about 450 people and increased its annual turnover by 65 percent to \$60 million in the 1982 fiscal year.

The Scottish factory will be on the campus of Stirling University, about 30 miles from Edinburgh. Wang said the \$65-million investment will include manufacturing, buildings, plants and equipment and associated working capital.

About 700 workers will be hired in the first five years, to manufacture computer-based office automation equipment. Spinoff industries are expected eventually to employ 1,000 more local workers.

Exports to continental Europe, which Wang estimates will exceed \$100 million a year by 1988, is expected to account for two-thirds of the plant's production.

Despite a stiff buffeting by the British recession, Scotland, which is seen as a springboard for exports to the Continent, has emerged in recent years as a leading

IBM Reports Its Profit Rose 36% in Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said Wednesday that its third-quarter profit climbed 36.3 percent from a year earlier on a 21.6 percent gain in revenue.

But the company also noted that in recent months the rate of order cancellations and deferrals had increased on some products.

IBM cited significant increases in orders from a year earlier and strong deliveries of its 3081 mainframe computers and its 3380 computer memory storage device.

The company said profit was \$944 million, or \$1.58 a share, in

Other company results: Page 10.

the quarter ended Sept. 30, compared with \$693 million, or \$1.18 a share, a year earlier. Third-quarter revenue rose to \$8.17 billion from \$6.72 billion.

For the first nine months of the year, profit rose 21.8 percent to \$2.71 billion, or \$4.56 a share, from \$2.23 billion, or \$3.80 a share, in the comparable 1981 period.

Nine-month revenue climbed 16 percent to \$23.3 billion from \$20.1 billion.

During the latest nine-month period, sales rose 23.7 percent from a year earlier, while rentals rose 5 percent and services gained 22.6 percent, IBM said.

Operations continue to be adversely affected by economic problems in a number of major countries in which IBM does business," said John R. Opel, IBM president and chief executive.

However, shipments continue to

Harvester Debt Plan Approved

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — International Harvester announced Wednesday that it had won lender approval of a plan to reorganize and avoid filing for bankruptcy.

It said the plan would reduce interest payments on its \$4.2-billion debt by about \$200 million over 18 months, assuming an interest rate of 13 percent.

"Approval of 100 percent of our lenders was a necessary step if the company is to move ahead with its operating plan to consolidate operations around its core business," Louis W. Menk chairman and chief executive officer, and Donald L. Lennox, president and chief operating officer, said in a statement.

The company had said it probably would have filed for protection under U.S. bankruptcy laws if the plan was not approved.

The latest version of the 10-month-old debt reorganization plan would excuse Harvester from paying any interest on its debts during this quarter, according to Annette De Lorenzo, Harvester's vice president for corporate communications. She said the company would pay 2 percent interest in the first quarter of 1983, with the amount rising each quarter to 11 percent in the fourth quarter.

Harvester meanwhile is seeking concessions from suppliers, in the form of price cuts and easing of payment terms, to take advantage of another clause in the new debt agreement that allows the company to convert \$3 of debt into equity for each dollar of concessions up to \$350 million.

Ms. De Lorenzo said Harvester had received more than \$10 million in concessions so far.

Harvester has scheduled a special shareholder meeting Oct. 28 for votes on several issues related to the new debt plan. The shareholders will be asked to approve the creation of an additional 40 million shares of stock for the debt-to-equity conversion, as well as preference stock and warrants to purchase stock.

The new debt agreement is a modified version of a plan drawn up 10 months ago.

Changes in the plan reflect Harvester's inability to meet provisions in the original pact. The plan had called for a net worth of \$1 billion, working capital of \$500 million and a debt-to-net-worth ratio of 4 to 1. But within seven months of approval, net worth had slipped to \$524 million, working capital was \$319 million and the ratio of debt to net worth was 4.6 to 1.

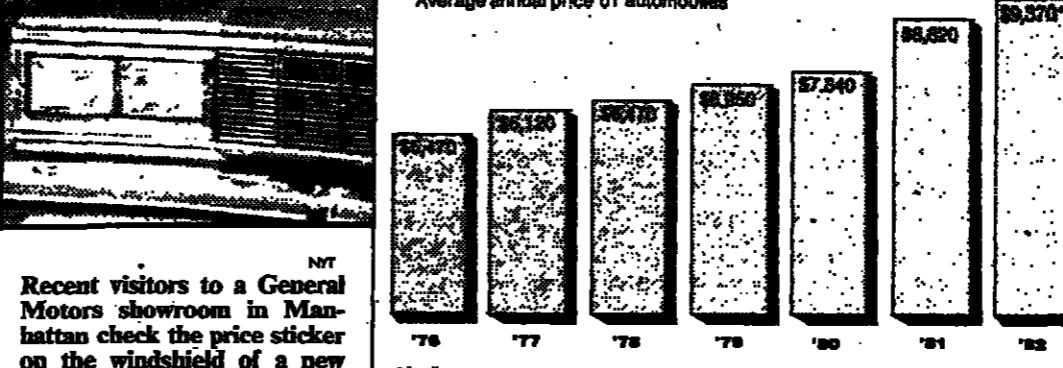
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Auto Makers Slow the Rise in Prices

Average annual price of automobiles



Source: National Automobile Dealers Association

'83 Car Prices to Rise Only Slightly In U.S., But No Sales Boom Is Seen

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Along with the usual shiny new models and assertions of better mileage, performance, durability and quality, U.S. automobile companies have come up with some good news for potential buyers of 1983 cars: Prices will be only slightly higher than in 1982 models after years of steep annual increases.

Nevertheless, the largest U.S. automakers see little likelihood that holding the line on prices will trigger vigorous sales so long as unemployment remains high and the economy weak.

The essence of car sales is consumer confidence," said Philip E. Benton Jr., Ford's vice president for sales. "Consumer confidence depends first and foremost on the general level of economic activity."

Auto executives also acknowledge that the rebates, interest rate subsidies, dealer incentives, and all the other marketing gimmicks they have tried in the last two years have simply resulted in stop-and-go sales, with consumers holding off on purchases until an incentive was offered. The industry hopes that, with price increases limited, consumers will not put off buying cars while they await an incentive.

"We've progressively shifted back to basic value for what we offer and away from rebates and hoopla," said Gerald Greenwald, vice chairman of Chrysler.

"Car prices are going down in real terms," said David Healy, an auto industry analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert. "They're going up but they're going up less than the rate of inflation."

General Motors has held its average price increase for the 1983 models that went on sale this month to 1.9 percent and has cut the price of some smaller, slower selling models.

Ford said its prices were up only four tenths of 1 percent for comparably equipped models. Unfortunately for comparison shoppers, Ford has increased the amount of standard equipment on some models. The result is that the actual sticker price increase is larger, although probably less than 2 percent overall.

Similarly, Chrysler announced a price decrease of eight tenths of 1 percent for comparably equipped base models of its cars, but also increased the amount of standard equipment, resulting in modest increases in actual prices.

In more normal times, growth in buyers' incomes would also make a car easier to afford. But the recession has put a clamp on disposable income. According to the Commerce Department, per capita disposable personal income, in constant dollars, was \$4,534

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

Deutsche Bank Aide Cites Strains in EMS

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — Strains in the European Monetary System continue and a fresh realignment within six months cannot be ruled out, Wilfried Guth, joint management board spokesman of Deutsche Bank, said Wednesday at a news conference at the bank's Luxembourg subsidiary.

The recent decision by France to take up a record \$4-billion Euro-credit only helped to break the French franc's fall, Mr. Guth said. Last week's devaluation by Sweden, a non-EMS nation, put new pressure on the currency of Denmark, which is an EMS member.

Mr. Guth also said that the financial problems of Latin America and East Bloc countries pointed to a need for a faster flow of information on the scope of international indebtedness.

He said official institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and Bank for International Settlements should provide more detailed data sooner on individual countries' level of debt.

If early warning is needed, he said, it is more in the other direction, so that countries facing potential debt problems would be warned to take corrective action sooner.

He said the dollar could lose some of its recent strength now that the Federal Reserve Board has decided not to concentrate monetary policy so strongly on the M-1 measure of money supply.

But any easing will be limited, since real U.S. interest rates remain relatively high and the flight of investors from areas of crisis has been mainly to the benefit of the dollar, he said. The Deutsche mark will continue to be unsettled since

the new Bonn government may seek general elections early next year, he added.

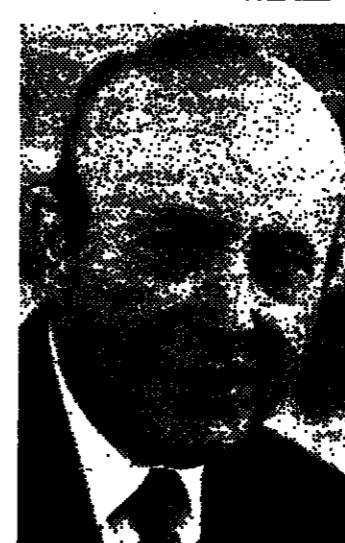
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Mr. Guth said Mexico would be important in showing whether the world financial system was capable of solving large debt problems.

The first test, he said, will be whether Mexico can reach agreement with the IMF on a loan package before the end of the year and effectively before its new president takes office in December. A second will be whether it is then able



Wilfried Guth

to arrange new credits with commercial banks, Mr. Guth said.

Also Wednesday, Robert Ehrst, administrative board chairman of Deutsche Bank Financière Luxembourg, said operating profits rose about one-third in the year that ended Sept. 30.

The best performers among the energy stocks included Schlumberger, up 3 to 4%; Halliburton, 2½ to 3½; Getty Oil, 2½ to 6½; Geo International, 2½ to 11%; Ai-

Several major U.S. bars reduced their prime rates a full percentage point, to 10 percent, in response to stiffer Federal Reserve rates.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Sees Gain in 1982 Profit

KK — Novo Industri, the Danish biotechnology company, saw earnings to range from 430 to 500 million kroner (\$48.6 to \$52), President Mads Ovlsen told analysts Wednesday. For 1981, Novo Industri earned 341 million kroner on sales of 2.2 billion kroner. He said he expects sales to grow by 25 percent annually. He company is currently selling human insulin in Britain, Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands. Human insulin is in clinical trials in the United States, but he declined to comment on the possibility of the drug.

Anto Sees Per-Share Net Up

IS — Monsanto, the big U.S. chemical maker, said Wednesday's third-quarter net income of between \$36 million and \$73 million to \$1.85 a share. This compares with year-earlier income of \$5.9 million or \$1.34 a share, excluding a \$67.7 million gain on assets.

IS — The Securities and Exchange Commission, Monsanto third-quarter sales at \$1.5 billion, down from \$1.63 billion, also said nine-month sales totaled \$4.86 billion, down from \$5.2 billion. It also reflected a slump in record and audio cassette sales, which depressed amid the recession and consumer enthusiasm for vinyl and video games, the company said. CBS said Columbia IS Records' direct marketing unit, which employs about 1,000, will continue to operate in Terre Haute.

National Semi to Close Some Plants

NARA — National Semiconductor, citing a sluggish market for technology products, said Wednesday it will close many of its plants during Thanksgiving week, idling several thousand of employees affected will not be announced until Nov. 1, it said. National Semiconductor earlier announced it lost on its fiscal year ending in May. The computer chip firm 1,000 jobs in August and slapped a wage freeze on its remaining 1,250 jobs.

AEC's Approval for AEG Aid

S — The European Community Commission approved the West German government's plan to guarantee loans totaling \$400 million intended to save the insolvent electrical giant AEG. The aid plan provides for a public guarantee on the loans to a thorough restructuring of the company before the end of the plan required the EC approval.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Saudis Won't Lower Oil Price, Yamani Says

By Nicholas Moore
Reuters

SALALAH, Oman — The Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said Wednesday that the international oil market was strengthening and that there was no reason for his country, the world's largest exporter, to consider lowering its benchmark price of \$34 a barrel.

Sheikh Yamani was in Salalah, in southern Oman, for talks Wednesday night on coordinating oil policies with the oil ministers of five allied Gulf states.

The Saudi price of \$34 for light crude is the reference price for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the peg on which world oil prices generally have been hanging in the present period of oversupply.

Asked about recent reports suggesting that the Saudi price might be shaky, Sheikh Yamani said: "Do you believe such stories? No, because you think sensibly. Now the market is getting stronger. Then why should we think about anything less than \$34?"

Reporters also asked Sheikh Yamani about prospects for a pipeline network from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states crossing Oman to bring their crude to the Arabian Sea, bypassing the strategic Strait of Hormuz, the main export route for Middle East oil producers.

Sheikh Yamani answered in Arabic. According to an unofficial

translation, he said the idea, remained under study.

He declined to give any figure for Saudi oil production during September, when industry sources have said it fell to about 5.5 million barrels a day — compared with a ceiling of seven million — as a result of the oil glut.

Sheikh Yamani was scheduled to meet with oil ministers from Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Western oil industry sources said the Gulf countries generally have a shared interest in preserving the market for their huge oil reserves.



Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

Car Prices Up Only Slightly In U.S., But No Boom Seen

(Continued from Page 9)

last June, only slightly above the \$4,472 average for all of 1980.

Because of this, the car companies expect any sales upturn to be gradual, beginning in early 1983. Robert Lund, GM's vice president for marketing, declined to make a specific sales forecast, saying "1983 will be better than 1982, but I don't think we will see the levels of 1978." A total of 11.3 million cars was sold in 1978. The consensus estimate is that about eight million will be sold this year.

Analysts say the new contracts that GM and Ford negotiated with the United Automobile Workers union this year, which curb the growth of labor costs, together with declines in the price of some materials and an easing of regulatory burdens, have eased the cost pressures that pushed the average new car selling price to \$8,820 in 1981 from \$8,470 in 1976.

In general, the automakers have tried to pad the price of their best-selling models, particularly larger cars that have regained popularity, and trim prices in the intensely competitive mid-sized and compact markets. GM reduced the price of its compact "J" body cars by \$400 to \$500 and its "A" body mid-sized models by \$250 to \$400. The "J" body cars, in particular, had been criticized for their high introductory prices last year.

But GM imposed price increases ranging from \$357 to \$686 on its larger and sportier models.

While calling attention to the higher levels of standard equipment in their smallest cars, both Ford and Chrysler have quietly dropped their lowest priced models. Ford has eliminated the basic Escort, which sold for \$5,462 last year, offering instead the slightly more elaborate Escort L at \$5,639.

Chrysler dropped its Plymouth Horizon Miser, which sold for \$3,699. It has added such things as an electronic clock, power brakes and a sports steering wheel to the basic Horizon and priced it at \$5,841.

GM held its Chevrolet Chevette Scooter at \$4,997, but the lowest-priced cars available in the United States remain imports, including the Renault Le Car at \$4,795 and the Nissan Sentra at \$4,949.

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Fall of World Sugar Prices Sends Producers Into a Spin

By Robert Kearns
Reuters

LONDON — World sugar prices are so low that Brazil has stopped trying to export sugar and is turning much of its huge cane harvest into alcohol to run its cars.

Brazil had to borrow \$500,000 from the World Bank to pay for a study on what to do with a sugar business that loses that much every two days.

And sugar-dependent Cuba has sent its finance minister on a tour of European capitals to plead with bankers to give it more time to repay \$1.3 billion of foreign debt.

These and other Third World countries with economies built around sugar are being forced to make difficult adjustments to the fact that the wealthy West is losing its sweet tooth.

Sugar crops once brought such riches that grateful plantation owners built churches with altars of gold in the middle of Latin American jungles. The same crops now bring only poor returns.

The 59-nation International Sugar Organization, which seeks to stabilize the market through its International Sugar Agreement, concedes there is not much hope that demand for sugar will boom again.

"Outside of sugar-producing countries themselves," said an official of the London-based organization, "I can't think of a place where the trends show demand is strong or rising."

Health-conscious consumers in major industrial countries like the United States have been steadily reducing their sugar consumption. Figures from the sugar organization show that the average American consumed 46.8 pounds (21.2 kilograms) of raw sugar in 1978. But by last year the average had fallen to 38.7 pounds, and officials of the sugar group say the downward trend has continued, taking prices along with it.

Sugar prices are at a 10-year low of around six cents a pound on the New York market, where contracts for future delivery are traded, and sugar dealers predict that a massive sugar surplus will keep prices low despite forecasts that this year's sugar crop will decline.

London sugar traders E.D. and F. Man estimated that world sugar production in the current crop year would drop to 97.46 million tons from a record 99.04 million tons last year.

The French trading company Sacré et Denrée said that demand

was unlikely to rise more than 2.5 percent, and the U.S. Agriculture Department said that last year's surplus could push world stocks to 28.1 million tons, enough to meet nearly a third of the projected demand of 93 million tons.

Third World producers hold the United States partly to blame for its weak prices.

On May 5, American officials set an import quota of 3.3 million tons under a controversial system to protect U.S. producers, who receive more than three times the world price because of government price controls.

Producing countries are also unhappy about a European Community policy of subsidizing exports of beet sugar.

Analysts in London said this influenced Brazil's decision earlier this month to halt negotiations on new export contracts. The country's Sugar and Alcohol Institute has decided to cut Brazilian sugar production for the next few years while converting more of the cane harvest into alcohol to power passenger cars.

Export contracts for the 2.8 million tons of sugar Brazil is exporting this year earned around \$500 million, compared with \$1.1 billion on a similar amount shipped last year.

In making its case for more time to repay its loans, the Cuban central bank cited United Nations and International Sugar Organization figures showing that the real value of sugar is now only a third or a fourth what it was in 1954.

Yet like many other Third World producers, Cuba has steadily raised its capacity to produce the cane — it says production has climbed from 6.16 million tons in 1975 to 8.2 million last year — to make up for the decline in purchasing power.

■ EC Commission to Hold Talks

The European Commission is to hold separate talks Thursday with sugar producers and with William Miller, the executive director of the International Sugar Organization, to seek ways of stabilizing the world sugar market. Reuters reported Wednesday from Brussels.

Weidenbaum Predicts Rates to Fall Further

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The United States is entering "a period of moderate economic expansion" and short-term interest rates should fall by another two percentage points by year's end or early 1983, former White House chief economist Murray L. Weidenbaum said Wednesday.

"I'm more confident that 1983 will be a year of growth and progress for the American economy," he told a news conference, but added that "quite clearly the recovery is behind schedule."

Yet while predicting further drops in interest rates, Mr. Weidenbaum cautioned that continued heavy borrowing by the Treasury in order to finance the federal deficit is "not good news for interest rates," and could limit their declines.

He also said unemployment, which hit a post-World War II high of 10.1 percent in September, would "stay above 9 percent for

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

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9 months

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1982 1981 1980

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Irving Bank

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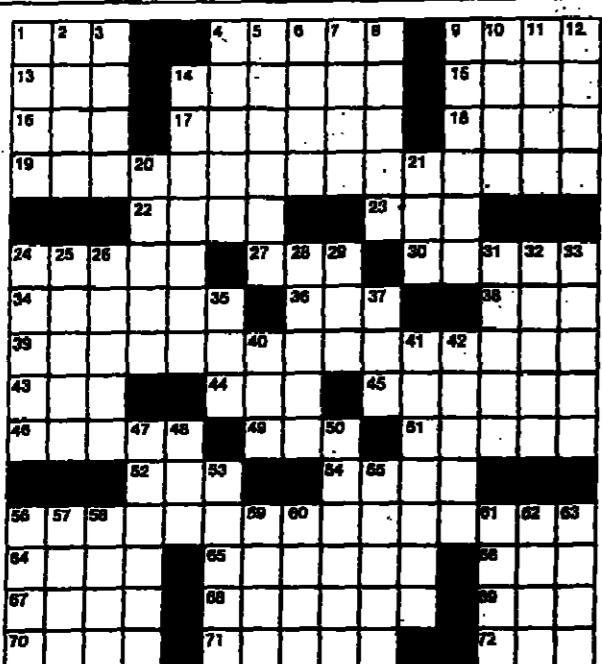
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- Ghost-dance group
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- Old Faithful site
- Long periods
- Blighted tree's need
- Citified Incinerator product
- Edison contemporary
- Bite
- Mean fellow
- Homeless hippie's need
- Ballroom favorite, with "The"
- Wallach or Whitney
- Chatter
- Mourner's need
- Sonata movement

DOWN

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- 5 State of E India
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- 7 Reo or Essex
- 8 British guns
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- 21 Fulfill a basic need
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- 68 Twelfth grader
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- 73 "I loved . . . Wither
- 47 Wood nymphs
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- 60 Hawaiian bird
- 61 Impulse
- 62 Unlucky gambler's output
- 63 What an R.N. might take
- 24 Shade of brown
- 25 First duke of Normandy
- 26 Terry O'Reilly is one
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SPORTS

Brewers Rip Cards, 10-0; Caldwell Excels

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

he deeply in pain, he had become a sleepless way might be a grim cosmic joke, but that's well — it is the high life column, and it is with that life, we are with this single, spent in various households where it and in varying ways taught by the Brewers did it against the St. Louis Cardinals and did it easily, as his teammates got 17 hits, including a record five by third baseman Paul Molitor, to coast to a 10-0 romp. The hard-hitting, combative Caldwell gave up only three hits before a crowd of 53,723 that may have set a Series record for silence.

While the crusty Caldwell, known facetiously as Mr. Warmth, brought glory to himself, the rest of the Brewers administered what St. Louis Manager Whitey Herzog called "an old-fashioned butt-kicking."

St. Louis was supposed to be the team of artificial-turf speedsters,

the Brewers more like Clydesdales. But it was the men in Milwaukee blue who hit balls through holes, into gaps and, in general, out-circled the Cardinals with 13 singles. Meanwhile, the Cards chopped 14 mere groundouts and looked helpless against Caldwell.

"We're lucky, this only counts one game," said Herzog, whose team had not been beaten by 10 runs all season. "I'm glad we didn't have to play a doubleheader."

Molitor and Robin Yount, the classy leadoff and No. 2 hitter, respectively, epitomized the evening. They finished with nine hits, almost all of them the sort of exasperating batters, bloopers and seeing-eye grounders that are St. Louis' trademark.

Molitor, became the first man in 79 World Series, dating to 1903, to get five hits in a game. All were singles; three were grounders on which Ozzie Smith made spectacular backhand plays in the shortstop hole, but he couldn't throw out Milwaukee's fastest runner.

The final hit, in a four-run ninth, was bang-bang at first for the record.

"There's a great misunderstanding that we're a one-dimensional club," said Molitor. "We can adjust to any surface."

Yount also had a chance for a fifth hit in the ninth after three singles and a double. But he struck out, leaving him tied with 40 others.

Former Cardinal Ted Simmons returned to the town where he made his fame and hit a fifth-inning homer. He also praised the winners' chop-and-chip attack. "We have four people in a row who can create havoc on any surface by hitting balls in the gaps and the holes — Charlie Moore, Jim Gantner, Molitor and Yount. And they can all run." In the open, those four had 13 hits.

The Cardinals had neither skill nor luck, and it was evident as early as the first inning, when the Brewers scored two runs and left the bases loaded against starter Bob Forsch. Although Forsch started falling behind hitters, he almost escaped the inning unscathed.

With Yount on second and Cecil Cooper on first, he struck out Simmons with a slider for a called third strike. Then Ben Oglivie drove a one-hopper directly at gold glove first baseman Keith Hernandez.

The ball hit an imperfection in Busch Stadium's threadbare carpet and took as flat a nonstop at any rock on a grass field ever provided. Hernandez never got his glove within a foot of the ball, although it did hit his foot before scooting through to right field. Hernandez was given an error as Yount scored and Cooper took third.

Gorman Thomas stepped up in an excruciating 1-for-30 slump extending back to the regular season. This time, he hit a routine ground ball that found the shortstop hole for a run-scoring infield hit, instead of the double-play groundrull it just as easily could have been.

With runs in the fourth and fifth and two more in the sixth, the Brewers had a 6-0 lead before the Cardinals had their second base runner. The four-run ninth was just the Brewers' way of trying to give Molitor and Yount chances for record fifth hit.

But despite the offensive showing in the second-most lopsided opener in Series history (the White Sox beat the Dodgers, 11-0, in 1959), Caldwell was the game's focus.

Caldwell, who has had a check-

ered 11-season career, had pitched only one game in which he had allowed fewer hits — a two-bitter several seasons back. Even in that game, he was not so totally free of trouble. He said that, under the circumstances, Tuesday's was the best game he ever pitched.

The numbers don't lie. Caldwell retired 17 of the first 18 Cardinals he saw and allowed only one hit (a double by Darrell Porter) and two base runners through seven innings. Until Porter and Ken Oberkfell grounded singles through the middle in the eighth, Caldwell didn't have a hint of a jam. Of his 101 pitches, 67 were strikes. At one point, he was so impressed by St. Louis bats that he started 10 consecutive hitters with a strike.

Before the game, Caldwell, 33, was asked what getting the nod in a Series opener would mean to him. Said he: "Exposure."

Many fear the spotlight. Not Caldwell; he's waited long enough for it. Long ago, he was a young phenom so coveted that, in 1973, he was traded for Willie McCovey — and the San Francisco Giants had to sweeten the deal with an extra player to get him. Then came elbow surgery and a drifting almost-lost span of three seasons. Before the age of 30, Caldwell looked washed up.

But in 1978, a former manager, George Bamberger, made him a prize reclamation project, emphasizing confidence, control and the sliderball. Since then, Caldwell has flirted with stardom, winning 22 games in 1978, while frequently relapsing into arm-trouble miseries.

The last month has been typical. After he won eight straight, his

arm seemed dead, as he was routed in his last four starts. Manager Harvey Kuenn ordered a week's rest. The results showed Tuesday.

"When they hit three grounders in the first, that gave me a lot of confidence," said Caldwell. "I was sharp warming up and I just wanted to keep it going." Catcher Simmons was the first to know what the Cardinals had on their hands.

"His slider was right on the black, low and away, every time," said the catcher. "I said, 'This could be nice for a while.'"

It was nice for nine innings. By the time they tried hitting to the opposite field, all the Cardinals got weak flies, except for one long drive by Dave Green caught by Moore before he smashed face-first into the right-field fence.

Herzog was doubly despondent at Caldwell's performance because he knows his club has been weak against left-handers all year. Now, Caldwell could start three times in the Series.

Before the game, Caldwell had talked about Caldwell's "sinkers, sliders, scrooges and spitters." But he said afterward he thought Caldwell had left his wet one on the sideline — "I don't think he had to use it," said Herzog, "the way we were swinging."

All in all, it was the worst possible beginning for the Cardinals. Milwaukee's infield looked acrobatic and enthusiastic running down grounders and the Brewer outfield's lack of range was not exposed. Nobody even got a chance to test Simmons' arm.

Now it is the Cardinals who must worry about a sudden misfortune in this Series, since they were to send rookie pitcher John Stuper up against 258-game winner Don Sutton in Wednesday night's Game 2. Although 9-7 this season, Stuper was 6-14 in the minors the year before.

As if they hadn't suffered enough, Molitor gave the Cards something to sleep on. "We really didn't swing the bats very well," he said. "Not the way we're capable."

World Series Schedule

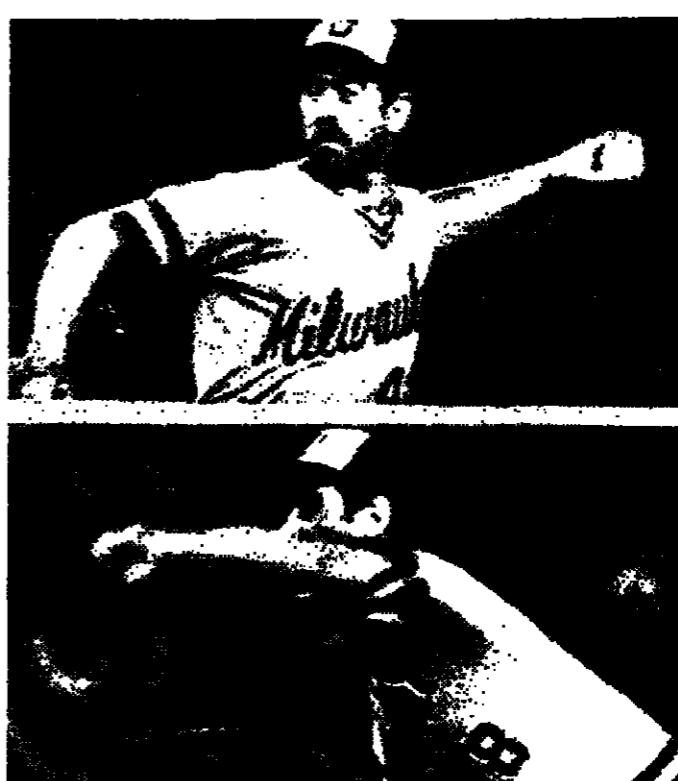
Wednesday
Milwaukee (Sutton 6-1) vs. St. Louis (Sloper 9-7)

Friday
St. Louis (Auditor 13-14) vs. Milwaukee (Vuckovich 10-4)

Saturday
St. Louis (Milwaukee 10-9)

Sunday
St. Louis (Milwaukee 10-9)

Monday
Milwaukee (Sutton 6-1) vs. St. Louis (Oehler 10-11 necessary)



Used from AP
Mike Caldwell, during his three-hit victory in Tuesday night's opening game of the World Series

NFL Mediator Calls News Blackout

By Bart Barnes

Washington Post Service

COCKEYVILLE, Maryland —

Negotiators for the National Football League and the striking NFL Players Association met briefly just before midnight Tuesday with newly designated mediator Sam Kigel, who immediately announced a news blackout for the duration of the talks.

As a condition of this mediation I have asked all parties, players and owners throughout the league, to make no public comment concerning the mediation efforts while the mediation is ongoing," said Kigel.

Kigel, a San Francisco lawyer and veteran West Coast labor arbitrator and mediator, was chosen by Kay McMurray, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, to mediate the 22-day-old strike.

Kigel called the parties together at a suburban Baltimore inn Tuesday night for their first full-scale negotiations since the sides broke off Oct. 2 after fruitless talks in Washington. Kigel indicated he plans to keep both sides talking until the strike is settled. "My tactic," he said, "will be to fire them before they tire me out."

Kigel met briefly with Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFLPA; union president Gene Upshaw of the Los Angeles Raiders; NFL chief negotiator Jack Donlan and Sargent Karch, general counsel to the NFL Management Council, the league's labor negotiating arm, before imposing the news blackout.

Kigel, who has mediated and arbitrated thousands of labor disputes, is known as the developer of mediation-arbitration, a process in which an outsider mediates a dispute but then issues binding arbitration if necessary. Both sides in this strike have said they are open to binding arbitration.

Kigel is a member of a panel that arbitrates noninjury NFL grievances and has arbitrated two grievances filed by former Baltimore Colt quarterback Bert Jones against team owner Robert Irsay. Last April, Kigel ruled against allegations by Jones that Irsay neglected on a verbal agreement to

pay him \$750,000 and made derogatory statements about him during 1981 contract negotiations.

Kigel has developed a reputation for fairness that has kept him in demand as an arbitrator and mediator since he started his own law firm in the late 1940s.

"We're pleased that the mediator has been selected. We think he's an excellent choice," Garvey said. "But we see this as the beginning of negotiations, not the end of the strike."

Players' Group Scrambling To Complete All-Star Team

Washington Post Service

West is to face the AFC West Los Angeles.

An NFLPA staff has been scrambling to fill the 40-man roster, replacing players who have declined to participate.

Despite the union's efforts, apparently that not every player the two divisions involved in Sunday's game will go off as scheduled here Sunday.

The game here will pit members of the National Conference East against the American Conference East. On Monday night, the NFC

will meet briefly with Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFLPA; union president Gene Upshaw of the Los Angeles Raiders; NFL chief negotiator Jack Donlan and Sargent Karch, general counsel to the NFL Management Council, the league's labor negotiating arm, before imposing the news blackout.

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sign up echoed Grogan's feelings. "It's a paycheck" — \$3,000 winners, \$2,500 to losers — "it's a chance to play in a game."

Prominent names now miss were John Hannah of New England, Mark Gastineau of the New York Jets, Harold Carmichael, Wilbert Montgomery and C. Hairston of Philadelphia and Lawrence Taylor and Dave Jennings of the New York Giants.

Steve Grogan, a second-stringer with New England, is the AFC East quarterback, while NFC East is represented by NFC Central quarterbacks Chicago's Bob Avellini and Detroit's Gary Danielson.

Many of the players who sign up echoed Grogan's feelings. "It's a paycheck" — \$3,000 winners, \$2,500 to losers — "it's a chance to play in a game."

The union announced partial rosters on Tuesday, with 36 players on the NFC East and 35 on the AFC East. From the initial list of 80 players released Oct. 3, only remain on the NFC squad and on the AFC.

Professional names now miss were John Hannah of New England, Mark Gastineau of the New York Jets, Harold Carmichael, Wilbert Montgomery and C. Hairston of Philadelphia and Lawrence Taylor and Dave Jennings of the New York Giants.

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